P & O
SMYTH & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS
Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

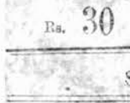
The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,977—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 2, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	30th June.
* PARRAMATTA	4686	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* CLYDE	4099	R. Stroud	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	4th Aug
M.L. SOBRAON	7332	L. M. Wibrow	11th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	6979	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	6287	W. A. Whaler	29th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Conventions.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,—	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,118	1st Nov. 1900.

1st Class, 2nd Class, Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ... Rs. 550, Rs. 325, Rs. 166.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,283	1st July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	1,935	1st Aug., 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,013	15th Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS LINE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Available for 6 months	1st Class. Rs. 960.	2nd Class. Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s and Austrian Lloyd's Steamers, the Voyage or Voyages to be performed by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and three via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month. Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 3 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	F. Mayr	5,400	30th July 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SOARES, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 28th June 1900.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. DONBALDUINO	1,580	C. Canepa	16th July.
" RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Aug.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	450	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	275	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150				

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 16th July, 1900.

P. ORVIND, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, and Circular Tickets of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 6th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 4th July, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah, to the foregoing or any other, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 12th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th June, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Parcels and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes, furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the P. & O. fleet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,272	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
ANNAM	6,357	Fredenot	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA AND JAPAN.

S.S. "YARRA," 4,249 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 25th July, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TREACHER AND CO.'S HIGH CLASS BRANDIES

FOR TABLE AND MEDICINAL USE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

		Ordinary Rates. Cash Rs. a.	Special Rates. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old	Per Doz.	86 0	77 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	7 4	6 8
Do. do. do.	per pint	3 10	3 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	52 8	47 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	" "	44 8	40 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	" "	38 0	34 0
CHEAP BRANDY, bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	" "	27 0	24 0

Also MOUNIE'S, HENNESSEY'S and EXSHAW'S BRANDIES.

Detailed Price List on Application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA.

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS STORES.

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

DRYING BOTTLES FOR THE MONSOON.

1 Quart.	Size.....	Each R.	2
2 "	"	" "	3
4 "	"	" "	5
7 "	"	" "	10

A CONVENIENT AND EASY METHOD OF KEEPING CIGARS, MATCHES, GLOVES FEATHERS, &c. DRY DURING THE RAINS.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy or Rs. 750 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	34	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS' BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 23-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 21-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Re. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 4
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1837. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1837.

TEA MERCHANTS,

12, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest of Mr. KISANDAYAL RAMNARAN, deceased, in the firm of TATA and Co. has CEASED from this date; and that Messrs. DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, RATANJI JAMSETJI TATA and JAMNADHUR SUNDERRAM JORAVURMULL have been ADMITTED as PARTNERS in the firm from the same date.

TATA & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1900.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PREMIUMS of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 500 are offered by the Government of India for COMPETITION among ARCHITECTS in India for the two best sets of elevati nsdesigns submitted for the three main fronts of the S uth Block of the New Military Secretariat Buildings, proposed to be erected at No. 6, Es.planade Row, East, at Calcutta. A lithographed site plan, and plans showing the approved arrangement of the three floors of the South block will be supplied to intending competitors on application to the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, (Writers' Buildings) for which a charge of Rs. 10 will be made, but the amount will be refunded to such applicants as submit drawings in the competition.

Designs are required for the principal, or South, Elevation facing the Esplanade Maidan, and for the East and West Elevations which will also be visible from the Maidan. The drawings should be made to a scale of 4 feet to an inch and may be supplemented by other drawings or sketches necessary to illustrate details.

The materials to be used in the façades will be preferably red brick and terra cotta, but architects are not required to confine themselves to the use of these materials.

Designs should be submitted to the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, at Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, not later than NOON OF SATURDAY, the 15th September 1900. The drawings should bear a motto, to be adopted by the architect, who should when submitting them send his full name and address with his motto, in a SEPARATE SEALED COVER, to the CHIEF ENGINEER, P. W. D., Bengal, at Writers' Buildings. Failure to follow this procedure will vitiate a Competitor's chance of gaining a premium.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 9,11,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 171 and 172 of the supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 26th June, 1900.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by NOON, on the 25th July, 1900.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 24th of August, 1900.

MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 21st June, 1900.

TO OFFICERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED, as CHAIRMAN of the Rangoon Port Trust, an Engineer of good business and administrative ability who has had considerable experience in port and river work. Age not exceeding 45 years.

Salary Rs. 2,000 a month, the Port Trust paying in addition the contribution for leave allowance.

The Chairman will be required to pay his own contribution for pension. Preference will be given to an officer who is prepared to stay for ten or fifteen years with the Port Trust.

Further particulars can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

Applications stating age and qualifications should be submitted through the Head of the Department concerned and should reach undersigned not later than 1st December next.

R. E. V. ARBUTHNOT,
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Rangoon.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.

85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.

OFFERING 2,000

FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3, Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.

KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	22	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS No. 1 ...	45	0
Do. do. do. No. 2 ...	70	0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	36	0
Do. do. No. 4	55	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	115	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	55	0

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	2
„ FOLDING POCKET, No. 1 12 Exp. ...	2	8
Do. do. No. 2 „ ...	3	4
„ BULL'S EYE KODAK, No. 2	3	4
Do. do. No. 4...	5	0
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5	0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
With Turnpin Side 50	28		10
With Single Temple ...50	24		14
With Cur 50	24		13
Folders or Pince-Nez...50	24		16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCUS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Mocflicks" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Coulier's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCUS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES, Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Brisants Metal Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COCA WINE.—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. A remarkable Nerve Tonic and Stimulant. Most Useful to those undergoing Unusual Exertion. Per bottle, Rs. 2-4. 35 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

RS. 35. NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS "For Monsoon Wear." We make an Excellent Suit for 25 and better qualities at 30, 45, 56. A trial order solicited.—ASQUITH & LORD. (Opposite Clock Tower, Bombay.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Teatworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas, Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every boy—nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

RECEIVED, the famous Minstrel Organs with Pneumatic Levers and Suction Bellows. Expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., with 3 Music Rolls and Case. Rs. 65.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected to date. Price Rs. 3, with postage Rs. 3-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLOUDY WEATHER is the best for Studio Portraiture. Produces softer results and is cool and comfortable. This will be proved by sending a sitting for your Portrait in it.—D. DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Studio, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. H. PRICE. Rs. 18. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June Rent Rs. 35. Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, 3rd Road.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

FLAT.—WANTED by the end of September small Flat, Colaba Causeway, Sea View or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

VISITING CARDS, LATEST CREST, Monogram, Address Dies in elegant styles, Illuminated notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE—an indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Romp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-15-2 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription Re. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ang. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chukla, No. 6.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra Rs.

[illegible] on Commission Sale, of Cot treatment including Spot per mensem ... 25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold ... 5
Examination and Certificate ... 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness ... 5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied &c.

BALMORE! BALMORE!

BALMORE!

THE WHISKY OF THE DAY.

MESSRS. PETER KEEGAN & CO.'S

ESTABLISHED 1820.

BALMORE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY

Has no equal. It is par-excellence the finest and best Whisky ever imported into this country. Every bottle bears a certificate from Sir Charles A. Cameron, Kt., M. D. D. Ph., Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene, L. K. Q. C. P. I., F. R. C. S. I., the great eminent Physician, Analyst and Scientist, regarding the magnificent quality of the Balmore.

TRY IT ONCE AND YOU WILL NEVER LIKE ANOTHER.

Supplied to all the Crack Hotels, Restaurants, &c., of Bombay, &c., &c.

Can be had of Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld.; Kemp and Co., Ld.; F. Cornaglia; Morinas and Co., D. C. Umrigar, F. S. Madon & Co., and all respectable wine merchants.

For further particulars, apply to the Sole Agents for India, Burmah and Ceylon at 18, Bank Street, Bombay.

NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY. Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 211 of 1897.

Bahiran Dhanji and another

Vs.

Govind Dhanji and others.

Under instructions from the Special Commissioner appointed herein by virtue of the Decretal order herein dated 2nd March, 1899, and further order dated 17th April, 1900, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable properties THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 p.m.

1. All that piece or parcel of fazendari ground, containing by admeasurement 6,627 square yards, be the same more or less, bearing new Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Kalu Ramchandra, on the south partly by the property of Hadroo Nukhwa, partly by that of Maneck Boodan, on the west by the property of Moroba Dhanji, and on the east by the said Hadi.

2. All that piece or parcel of hilly fazendari land containing by admeasurement 1,361 square yards, be the same more or less, and bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Vinayek Govindji, on the south by the property of Sheth Vaghwandas Madhowdas, on the west by the property of Varada, and on the east by the property of Sir Mungaldass Nathubhoy.

3. All that piece of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 2775 square yards, be the same more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the east by the property of Saraj... on the west by the property of Banwooram [illegible] on the north by [illegible] of Moroba Bhimjee, on the south by the property of [illegible] under Reference.

4. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 934 square yards, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Vinayek Govindji, on the south by the property of Dadaji Habaji, on the west by the property of Pandurang Jeswanji, and on the east by the property of Bhawooram Raghoon.

5. All that piece or parcel of fazendari ground containing by admeasurement 376 square yards, be the same, more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the east by the property of Shinga Koli, on the west by a water creak, on the north by the property of Shinga Koli, and on the south by the property of Pascol Louis and Antoni Ambed.

6. All that piece or parcel of fazendari ground bearing survey No. , containing by admeasurement 220 square yards, be the same, more or less, and bounded on the east by a Water Course, on the west by the property of Antoni Ambed, on the north by the property of Shinga Nagu, and on the south by the property of Antoni Ambed.

7. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 1,000 square yards, be the same more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by a footpath, on the south by the property of Vinayek Govindjee, on the east by a Dhanu Road, and on the west by [illegible].

8. All that piece or parcel of land bearing survey No. and containing by admeasurement 810 square yards, be the same, more or less, and bounded on the north by the property of Shinga Koli, on the south by the property of Pascol Louis, on the east by the property of Shinga Koli, and on the west by the property of Shinga Koli.

9. All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 107 square yards, be the same more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Shinga Koli, on the south by the property of Pascol Louis, and on the east and west by the property of Shinga Koli.

10. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 1,339 square yards, be the same more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Laxuman Govind, on the south by the property of Laxuman Govind, on the east by the property of Mulji, and on the west by the property of Cleveland Road.

11. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 793 square yards, be the same more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Laxuman Govind, on the south by the property of Mulji, and on the east by the property of Cleveland Road.

12. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 2,714 square yards, be the same more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the Cleveland Road, on the south by the Cleveland Road, on the east by the Cleveland Road, and on the west by the Cleveland Road.

13. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 1,537 square yards, be the same more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Mulji, on the south by the property of Laxuman Govind, on the east by the Batty Bakie, and on the west by the property of Saburai and Govind Dhanji.

14. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 2,288 square yards, be the same more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Laxuman Govind, on the south by the property of Varjivandas Madhowdas, on the east and west by the property of Mungaldas Nathubhai.

15. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 285 square yards, be the same more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Narayen Vithal, on the south by the Cleveland Road, on the east by the Cleveland Road, and on the west by the property of Narayen Vithal.

16. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 115 square yards, be the same more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by a well, on the south by the property of Pascol Louis, on the west by the Cleveland Road, and on the east by the property of Moroba Vithal.

17. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 891 square yards, be the same, more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Nathu, on the south by the property of Varjiwandas Madhawjee, on the east by the property of Varjiwandas [illegible] on the west by the property of Wasudeo Jagganath.

18. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land situate at Worli, containing by admeasurement 810 3-4 square yards, be the same, more or less, and bounded on the east by the property of Laxuman Govindji, on the south by the property of Vinayek Govindji, on the west by the property of Bhawooram Raghoba, which is in the possession of the said Govind Dhanji and Babaran Dhanji and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 2nd July, 1900.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, chairs, tables, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, copying presses, double barrow, admiral, harmonium, large size coal cooking stove, with utensils, water tank and chimney, iron safes, glassware, crockery ware, writing table with pigeon-hole ottoman.

1 Remington rifle and 1 Quackenbush safety rifle.
1 Mahogany full-size slate billiard-table with balls, cues, and marking board.
1 Canvas Jolly boat 100 Tins Kaliserma and 25 bottles gloy.
12 busts of the Queen and 23 other figures.
1 spring motor phonograph and 1 Edison's new Standard phonograph.

On account of the concerned—
15 chests each 100 lbs, orange pekoe.
39 chests each 70 lbs, orange pekoe.
15 chests each 70 lbs, pekoe.
29 chests each 50 lbs, pekoe souchong.
5 boxes each 10 lbs, Indian Club blend tea.
8 boxes each 10 lbs, orange pekoe tea.
6 boxes each 10 lbs, G. O. M. blend tea.

On account of the concerned ex Imperatrix—
C. A. 2109-3-16 cases each 40 reams one side glazed surface paper.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Abdulally Ahmedally—
J. W. S. 8 casks 100 Doz Double Eagle Khodalies No. 4.

AT 2 P.M.

A number of lady's, girl's and gent's pneumatic bicyles, 1 light second-hand office shigram, 1 strong built second hand victoria, 1 circular glass fronted brougham, 1 second hand dog-cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY NEAR VITHALWADY, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 5th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Nemchund Sobhagchand and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Nandabai, widow of Hansraj Kuvoon, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 13th October, 1892, and in the deeds of further charge dated, respectively, the 7th March, 1893, and 17th April, 1891, the following property, viz.—

All that piece of fazendari ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bombay, Bora Bazar ward, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,141 and sixty-three hundredth square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the house of Hansraj Kuvoon, on the west by the house of Valee Bhimjee, on the north by the Jadewady Lane, and on the south by a public Lane, and upon which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No 1651, and Street Nos. 77, 79, and 81.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BRITISH HOTEL LANE, FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned valuable property of the late Jehanshir Hormusjee Mody, under instructions from the Executors of the said deceased. The property fetches, on an average, a gross rent of Rs. 630 per month.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government land of the quit and ground rent tenure, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and stables standing thereon, situate, lying and being at British Hotel Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,317 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 2, new Fo. 4833, old Survey No. 1164, and new Survey No. 9518, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Mr. Shapurjee Jewajee Bottlewalla, on or towards the west by the property of late Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on or towards the south by the British Hotel Lane, and on or towards the north by the property of Bai Motlibai Jehangir Wadia and his Highness's stage, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1201, 1207, and Street Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 to 29, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustom and Kola, Solicitors, at their office No. 101, Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 2nd July, 1900.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption, Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge, by S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND, established 50 Years.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 32 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,

2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

HUNTLY BLEND,

HUNTLY BLEND,

HUNTLY BLEND,

HUNTLY BLEND.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF THE AGENTS,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS

For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)

CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,

Rs. 120 per dozen.

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,

Rs. 48 per dozen.

CROFT'S WHITE PORT,

Rs. 52 per dozen.

CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,

Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

19, Bank Street,

Or

Retail Agents:—

Messrs. DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS

BILLIARD TABLE

Complete in every respect

NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900.

JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson ...	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32....	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Taumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A. ...	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow ...	...	
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32....	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32....	...	
Dejeanor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32...	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32...	...	
Dock of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32.... ...	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—Aug. t Le	...	
First Awakening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Prinsep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson.... ...	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema ...	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy.... ...	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...	
Hard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle...	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32 Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Belter—26 by 32, E. Grutzner....	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY

D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,

ESPLANADE ROAD

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

will purify the blood in a few days at a charge from the Stomach, Liver and Skin. Guaranteed to expel all impurities from the Blood. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Pensinular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYEONS.	SANDAKAN (BSCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAIPHONG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. E. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:

27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Ellya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened or approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOWROJI JAMSETJI ANTIA, late HEAD CASHIER to Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co. has commenced BUSINESS as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at Thana and at No. 11 K, HUMMUM Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Messrs. ANTON JUJEMARI MATRA, PAVLU JUJEMARI MATRA, PHILLIP JUJEMARI MATRA, BRAZIL JUJEMARI MATRA, and ANDRIN, daughter of JUJEMARI MATRA, have contracted TO SELL Property hereunder described.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, trust or otherwise, are hereby required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at his office, Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed and all claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DISCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Bandora in Taluka Salsette, Thana, containing by admeasurement 880 square yards or 0·breabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana as a part of Survey No. 76, Pot No. 6 and bounded on the North by the property of Khis Patel, on the East by the property of Meherbai, widow of Motabhai Burjorjee, and on the South and West by the property of Doming Jao Anton Ghosal—Dated this 23rd day of June 1900.

PESTONJEE K. MOTIWALA,
Purchasers' Vakil.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED.

ALL the PAPERS on the case of the DEPOSED RAJA of Satara and the impeachment of Colonel C. OVANS with HISTORICAL NOTES and a Sketch of the Previous Proceedings at the India House with the Debates are shortly to be published in Royal 8vo. The preface will embrace a concise account of the House of Satara and it is proposed to be written by an Oriental Scholar.

Names and Addresses of Subscribers are being registered by Messrs. J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta. Present temporary address Indore Residency, Price Rs. Three per copy, exclusive of Postage. Paper bound. Cloth bound, Rs. 3-8-0. Books will be forwarded by value payable post, if remittance not previously received.

J. GHOSE & SONS,
Book Collectors of Calcutta.
Temporary Address: Indore Residency, May 29, 1900.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built, second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to [illegible] also, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former eratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture; the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

GLIMPSES OF THE EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in, Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
145-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 2-21m., 2 40a. Low water, 7-42m., 8-55a.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A Himalayan Palm Civit (Paradoxurus grayi) has been kindly presented to the zoological collection by Mr. B. B. Osmaston of the Indian Forest Service, through the Bombay Natural History Society.

OBITUARY.—The death is reported of Shri Jagatguru Rajarajeshwara Shankaraesbrama Shankaracharya of Dwarka Sharadapitha, which took place in Bombay yesterday, at Muljeebhai Madhavdas' Dharamshala, near Cowasjee Patel Tank. The funeral will leave from the said Dharamshala at 6 o'clock this morning.

THEFT OF SACRED THREADS.—Framji Curseiji, a Parsee priest, having his shop for the sale of sandalwood and other articles, opposite the Wadia Fire Temple, Girgaum Road, has reported to the police that, on Friday afternoon, he went out, leaving a small boy in charge of the shop. On his return shortly after, he found a parcel containing woollen "kustics" (sacred threads) of the value of Rs. 400 stolen.

A CHILD CRUSHED UNDER A TRUCK.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at Ripon Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of a Mahomedan girl, named Jobera, aged about two years and-a-half. The deceased was the daughter of a labourer and resided with her parents at Ripon Road. On Friday afternoon, the girl took her meals and went out to play with other children. Shortly after the father heard an alarm that deceased was run over by a cart. It appears that the deceased was playing on the road, ran under a four-wheeled truck belonging to the Bombay Dye-Works. She fell and one of the hand wheels passed on her body. The truck contained some bottles and was being driven at a slow pace along the road. The child died almost on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE RESULT OF A FIGHT.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Bogra Megji, a goldsmith, was charged by Inspector Bartley with having in his possession embroidery and silk wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 40, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. On Friday afternoon, the accused and another man were having a free fight, on Memonwada Road. A policeman went up to them and questioned them why they were fighting. The other man replied that accused had stolen some property. The police thereupon searched the accused's room at Masjid Bunder Road and found the property in question. As the accused could not account satisfactorily how he came by the property, he was charged before the magistrate. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The magistrate ordered the property found to be proclaimed.

RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Ithoo Baila Palkar, a Hindu, was charged with keeping a common gaming house, at No. 24, Ghorupdeo Road, and Ebrahim Hooseinkhan and eight others with gambling therein with cards and money. Mr. Athavale, pleader, defended all the accused. Inspector O'Keeffe, in his evidence, deposed that, on Friday night, he raided the room occupied by the first accused, and found therein all the accused gambling with cards and money. Money stakes were on the floor. Mr. Athavale for the accused admitted that his clients were playing cards for money but the room in which they were playing was not a common gaming-house as defined in the Gaming Act. The magistrate convicted all the accused and fined the keeper of the house Rs. 50 and the rest Rs. 10 each.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—A coroner's inquiry was held on Saturday, at the morgue, on the body of Luximee, a widow, aged about fifty years. The deceased was supported by her son, a carpenter and resided with him at Falkland Road. On Friday afternoon, she was going along Grant Road, with a tray containing sweets on her head. She crossed Grant Road and was getting on to the southern footpath, when she was knocked down by a hack victoria driven by one Moosa Valli, and both the wheels passed over her. The conveyance was coming from the direction of the Two Tanks, at a moderate pace. The driver shouted out to the deceased, but before she could get out of the way, she was knocked down by the horse's head. An attempt was made to remove the deceased to the J. J. Hospital, but she died on the way and her body was removed to the morgue. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH FROM MEPHITIC GAS POISONING.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Victoria Dock, touching the death of Elahi, a Mahomedan labourer, aged about thirty years. The deceased resided at Carnac Bunder and was employed on board the steam-ship Silesia, which arrived in the Bombay Harbour from Colombo on Thursday last, with a cargo, consisting of rice and hides. On Friday afternoon, the stevedore tindal directed the deceased and other labourers to open the fore part of the hatch of the vessel to [illegible] and the order was carried out. The deceased went through one of the manholes of the thwart ship beam to get a sling and did not return. The tindal shouted out to the deceased, but received no reply. Another labourer was sent down into the hold and he disappeared too. Subsequently both the men were found lying unconscious at the bottom of the hold. They were hauled up on deck, when deceased was found to be dead. The other labourer, on coming to himself stated that, owing to some strong smell, he became giddy and unconscious. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict that deceased died from asphyxia from mephitic gas poisoning while working in No. 1 hold of the steam-ship Silesia.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Wednesday and Thursday, Lower Damaun presented a clear mortality bill; at Upper Damaun, however, a soldier, who came here from the Nagar Haveli district, was attacked and died of cholera on the latter date.—Mr. Innocencio da Cunha, a village proprietor and for many years a member of the Municipal Corporation of Damaun, has been appointed second substitute Judge of the District Court of Damaun. He is called upon to perform judicial work only in the event of both the judge and the assistant judge being unable to do the work owing to absence, illness or disqualification.—The accused in the great timber theft case have presented to the Supreme Tribunal at Lisbon an appeal against the decision of the High Court of Goa annulling the proceedings, had and taken before the late Judge Mourao.—Mr. Nacimento da Costa, the new abkari contractor, has already on certain conditions and receiving certain deposits, granted permission to open liquor-shops for the sale of toddy, mowra and rashi liquors at Damaun and Nagar Haveli and the villages belonging thereto, and such shops will carry on business from the morning of Sunday. Discontent is, however, felt that the new contractor should, for the first time, have been given by the Government, the monopoly of tapping *khejooree* trees to the disadvantage of the proprietors of villages, landholders and other persons.

JUVENILE THIEVES AND THEIR ACCOMPLICE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Mahomed Essabhoy and Mahomed Yusoof Abdulla, Mahomedan lads, aged twelve years, were charged by Inspector Coxen with several counts of thefts of ornaments, of the value of Rs. 41, the property of Rama Balla and seven other persons. One Abdool Hosein Shaik Peeroo was charged with dishonestly receiving and disposing of the property, knowing the same to have been stolen. During the last two months several complaints had been made to the police by the residents of Camalipoora, Jacob Circle, Kanda Mohulla, Kazee Sayed Street and Byculla, that their children while at play on the road were robbed of their ornaments. On the afternoon of the 24th June, a policeman on duty, at the Bazaar Road, Camalipoora, saw the third accused offering for sale a small silver anklet to a marwaree. This aroused the suspicion of the policeman, who questioned the accused as to where he had obtained the ornament from. The accused admitted having received it from the first accused. On Friday the police went to Khadack and after an inquiry took the first accused in custody. This boy implicated his juvenile companion, who was also arrested. Both the offenders stated that they, after robbing children in the street of their ornaments, gave the articles to the third accused for disposal. They made a further admission that, in consideration of handing over the stolen ornaments to him, the third accused used to feed and clothe them for the last two months. The police traced all the property to different marwarees, who stated that they had received the same on pledge from the third accused. The magistrate sentenced the two lads to receive two stripes each and in addition ordered them to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory for a period of five years. The third accused was ordered to be rigorously imprisoned for two years.

BURGLARY AT A TEMPLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Sagoon Chandji, aged twelve years, and Yarobi, a Parsisee, were charged by Inspector Brewin, before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking by night with intent to commit theft. Mr. Boyce, pleader, defended the second accused. The first accused was a discharged servant in a Hindu Temple at Matoonga, while the second was a dyer in the employ of one Manilal Rathlal of Matoonga. On Thursday night, both the accused entered into the temple through an open window, and in order to effect an entrance into an inner room, where a large box, containing valuables of the temple was kept, they set fire to a window, which they found impossible to open by other means. The window having been burnt down, they entered the room and began breaking open the jewellery box. One of the inmates of the temple, on hearing the noise in the room, awoke and seeing a light in it raised an alarm of "thieves," "thieves." Both the accused decamped, but they were pursued by the "poojaris" (worshippers) of the temple. The first accused being unable to elude further pursuit, concealed himself behind a tree and was secured. The other accused was subsequently arrested. In cross-examination complainant and his witnesses admitted that they could not identify the second accused as it was a dark night. The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge and stated that after leaving the service in the temple he stayed with the second accused. During his stay at the latter's place the second accused had asked him whether there were any valuables in the temple and he informed him of every thing. They then formed a plot to break open the place. The second accused pleaded not guilty. The magistrate sentenced the first accused to receive ten stripes. In discharging the second accused his worship remarked that he had no moral doubt of his guilt, but as there was no evidence before him, he discharged him.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEIT TRADE MARK.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Bertram Henry Hewett, Assistant Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch of the Bombay Municipality, charged Tsufali Ismaiji and Abdoolali Currimbhai with selling or exposing, or having in their possession for sale goods with a counterfeit trade mark contrary to Section 486 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Hewett stated in his information that the accused, who traded as Isufali, Abdoolali and Co., became contractors from March, 1899, to February, 1900, for the supply to the Municipality of petty stores, including paints, manufactured by Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood and Clarke Limited, Falcon Brand, at certain rates. During the months of July, 1899, to January, 1900, various quantities of the paints of certain descriptions were ordered by the Municipality of the contractors. In the commencement of the current year Mr. Hewett had reason to think that some of the paints supplied by the contractors to the Municipal Stores, at Fulton Road, as those of Wilkinson, Heywood and Clarke's Falcon Brand were of inferior quality and he made certain inquiries. On the 28th March last, Mr. Hewett, in the presence of Mr. T. L. Roberts, the representative in Bombay of Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, Limited, sealed two kegs of paint in stock which had been supplied by the contractors and which purported to bear Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark, Falcon Brand, and kept them in his possession. On the 29th March last it was brought to Mr. Hewett's notice that there were among the Municipal stores four kegs of paint purporting to bear Falcon Brand, marked "Light slate paint" which had, he believed, been tendered by the contractors against an order for Wilkinson, Heywood and Clarke's brand, and that at the bottom of these kegs was stencilled "Cross Sherwood and Heald, Ld." and a trade mark of the words "superior white paint." From this fact it would appear that the four kegs at one time were intended to contain or did contain paint other than Wilkinson, Heywood and Clarke's Falcon Brand light slate paint. One of these kegs was sealed by Mr. Hewett and was at present in his possession. Mr. Hewett stated that the three kegs which he had in his possession and which were supplied by the contractors as the manufactures of Wilkinson, Heywood and Clarke, Ld., and which purported to bear their trade mark of Falcon Brand did not bear that genuine trade-mark and did not contain paint manufactured or sold by Wilkinson, Heywood and Clarke under that brand.

Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, prosecuted; while Mr. Rustomji P. Bharucha, solicitor, defended the accused.

Mr. Hewett, the complainant, having been examined, further hearing of the case was adjourned.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

PROGRAMME—MONSOON SEASON 1900.

THE Monsoon Season Grand Aggregate and Aggregate Prizes (Cash and Medals) will be in value about Rs. 210 in addition to the Silver Spoons value about Rs. 160. The Competitions are open to all Members of the Club as per Rule 15:—

Match No. 1.—Aggregates at 200 and 300 Yards. 1st Prize Rs. 15; 2nd Prize Rs. 10; 3rd Prize Rs. 10; 4th Prize Rs. 5; 5th Prize Rs. 5; and 6th Prize Rs. 5.

Match No. 2.—Aggregates at 500 and 600 Yards. 1st Prize Rs. 15; 2nd Prize Rs. 10; 3rd Prize Rs. 10; 4th Prize Rs. 5; 5th Prize Rs. 5; and 6th Prize Rs. 5.

Match No. 3.—Aggregates at 700 and 800 Yards. 1st Prize Rs. 15; 2nd Prize Rs. 10; 3rd Prize Rs. 10; 4th Prize Rs. 5; 5th Prize Rs. 5; and 6th Prize Rs. 5.

Match No. 4.—Grand Aggregate. 1st Prize Rs. 20 and Gold Jewel; 2nd Prize Rs. 15 and Silver Jewel with Gold Centre; 3rd Prize Rs. 10 and Silver Jewel.

Entrance Fee for these Aggregate Prizes will be as follows, and must be paid before the Scores can count:—A Competator entering for any one of the 1st three matches Re. 1: A Competator entering for two of the 1st three matches Rs. 1-8; A Competator entering for the 1st three Matches Rs. 2; and A Competitor entering for all four Matches Rs. 3.

The Aggregates will be made up of the two highest scores made in the weekly Silver Spoon Competitions at each of the following distances 200 and 300 Yards and 500 and 600 Yards. Ten Grand Aggregate Prizes will be awarded to the highest scores made at each distance in the above aggregates. Competitors must have entered for at least twelve Silver Spoon Competitions of which two must be at each distance to be entitled to the Grand Aggregate prize or medal in the Grand Aggregate, and no Competitor will be allowed to take more than two money prizes in the above Aggregates. Should the "Bunder Cup" or a similar Competition be re-introduced the Scores made in the Competition may also be counted in the aggregate. Positions 200 yards, Kneeling or Standing; Positions 300 Yards, Sitting or Kneeling; and Positions Beyond 300 Yards, Prone. Seven Shots and one sighting shot at each distance.

The system of Handicapping will be the same as the last Coorla season.

In addition to the Prizes already enumerated the Club gives a Silver Medal or Silver Jewel for every highest possible score in any bona-fide Club Competition.

Ties to be decided as per last issue of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Rules.

The Competitions will be held on the G I P Ry Vot Range at Gnat Cooper and the first shoot will take place on Saturday July 7th, and the Season will close on the 3rd October.

The following aggregate will also form part of this Programme. Competition to be called The Pollen Aggregate.

CONDITIONS.

Open to all Members of the Bombay Rifle Club as per Rule 15. The Prize will be awarded in the order of Merit as follows:—Viz., for the best aggregate composed of two Scores at 200, 500, 600, 700 and 800 yards out of three of the six grand aggregates of the club.

Competitions, Commencing with the Monsoon Season of 1900 and terminating with the fair Season of 1902-1903.

The Aggregate may be taken as follows: One Monsoon and two fair Seasons Competitions or one fair Season and two Monsoon Seasons Competitions may be counted but no Combination of three Monsoons or three fair Seasons Competitions will be allowed.

PRIZES.

For the best Aggregate as above Rs. 150 presented by Major J. Pollen, Bombay Volunteer Rifles with a portion of the entrance fees not exceeding Rs. 100 received as entrance fees for the competition—

1st Prize 50 + 10 50, 2nd Prize 10 + 8-30, 3rd Prize 30 + 6-30, 4th Prize 20 + 4 30, and 5th Prize 10 + 2-30, or appropriated Entrance Fee.

Entrance Fee for each Score Rs. 1 payable in advance. Other Candidates &c as per Bombay Rifle Club Rules. The Committee hope to be able to include a Competition identical with the late "Bunder Cup" Competition should they be successful the Scores made in this Competition may be counted in all the Club Aggregates.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, the 30th June, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	10
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kumbharwada, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	4	42
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	1	3	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	1	46
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	2
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	2
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	8	9	161
Cholera	12	15	

The Municipal Office return for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kumbharwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	8	1	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	3	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	3
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	11
Total	11	3	123
Total plague deaths to date	75,592	64,438	
Same date last year	11	8	69
Small-pox	1	0	
Cholera	19	13	

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY Ld.

THE eighteenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Saturday afternoon, at its registered office No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Mr. Vundravandas Ramji presiding. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to lay before you their eighteenth annual report of the working of your mill for the year ending 31st December, 1899, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss statement for the same period; and in doing so, they regret to state that your mill has incurred a loss of Rs. 13,053-11-5 during the period under review owing unfortunately to the following causes:—(1) The extremely dull state of the yarn market; (2) the low rates realized by the sale of piece-goods, owing to the very severe famine prevailing during the greater portion of the year under report; (3) the exceedingly high prices of cotton ruling at the time; (4) short-time working of the Mill with about two-thirds of Machinery at work during the last three months of the year. The total amount at the debit of profit and loss Account now stands at Rs. 84,001-13-11. Your directors are glad to state that the agents, taking the circumstances of the mill into their kind consideration, have, as they did last year, given up the whole of their commission, amounting to Rs. 43,678-11-9, which your directors have accepted with thanks. You are no doubt well aware that one of our esteemed colleagues, Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee, died in September last. In him your directors have lost a very energetic and hard-working collaborator. His untimely death has deprived your board of his sound and practical advice in the management of the affairs of your mill. In terms of the articles of association, section 92, Mr. Narandas Thackersey Mooljee becomes an ex-officio director in the place of Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee, deceased. You are requested to confirm the appointment made by the board of Mr. Vithuldas Damodher Thackersey as a director. You are also requested to confirm the appointment made by the board of Mr. Soondardas Narandas as a provisional auditor in the place of Mr. Framjee Temoojee Mirza, who died in May last and who served the Company ably and zealously as an auditor from its very establishment. To enable our mill to compete successfully with the other local mills, a few old inches have been replaced with sixteen new ring frames of Messrs. Dobson and Barlow Ltd., containing all the latest improvements; the spinning and weaving departments have been equipped with the necessary accessories. The oil weaving shed has also been furnished with Hamblers. Your directors request you to appoint a director in the place of Mr. Muhamboolias Rowji who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election. Your directors also request you to appoint a editor for 1900 and fix their remuneration. Your company's property including buildings, Machinery and accessories, shafting and gearing, and stock and stock in process are insured for Rs. 14,45,250 and cotton, yarn, piece-goods and stores &c., for Rs. 5,63,000, amounting in all to Rs. 20,08,250.

The above report together with the audited accounts and balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, last, was adopted. The appointment made by the board of directors of Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee as a director, was confirmed. Mr. Muhamboohanbhai Ranji, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the Company. Messrs. Oursaiji Cowasji Dalal and Asmaram Balkrishna Kerkiker were reappointed auditors and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 175 each. The meeting tendered a vote of thanks to the agents for the satisfactory management of the company's affairs during the year under report. The proceedings terminated with the usual compliments to the chairman.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION LIMITED.

An adjourned general meeting of the shareholders of the above corporation was held at the registered office of the liquidator, 21, Elphinstone Circle, on Saturday afternoon at 3 p. m. to consider the advisability of appointing Messrs. Parry & Co. of Madras as the agents of the liquidator to recover the outstandings due to the Madras branch of the corporation and the question of their remuneration. Mr. S. R. Bánshah, the liquidator, who was in the chair read the notice convening the meeting. He then spoke regarding the advisability of appointing a respectable firm as agents at Madras in consideration of the nature of the responsible work required from them. The following resolution was then proposed:—That Messrs. Parry & Co. merchants of Madras, be appointed agents for the liquidator to recover the outstandings due to the Madras Branch of the Corporation and to finish any and all work in connection with the liquidation thereof and that their remuneration be fixed at Rs. 5,000 plus office expenses etc., which are not to exceed Rs. 100 a month. The resolution was carried unanimously. The meeting then separated.

Mr. Lewis Fry, M.P. for Bristol North, has determined not to seek re-election at the close of the present Parliament. Mr. Fry has contemplated retirement for some time. He is 68, and has represented Bristol in Parliament for nearly twenty years, first as a Liberal and the colleague of Mr. Samuel Morley, and since 1885 as a Liberal Unionist. Though rarely addressing the House, Mr. Fry has been a useful Committee man, and he is personally very popular both in Parliament and in Bristol. His majority in 1895 was 233. The seat will be contested at the next election, the Radicals having lately chosen as their candidate Mr. Ernest Bennett, who did some war correspondence in the Soudan campaign, and charged our soldiers with slaughtering the wounded.

The officers of the Russian General Staff [illegible], Tashkend and most of the other Russian garrisons in Asia, are said to be devoting much energy to a study of the problem of a Russian invasion of India (says the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard"). There are regular weekly lectures and conferences on the subject at which the officers in command. According to one of these lectures, Captain Schwanebeck recently made the following remarks in a lecture to officers:—"We must have a thorough account with England and also with our neighbours to the Indian people. Our interest in all that happens beyond our Central Asiatic frontier is, therefore, far greater than that of any other nation. An event like the last war on the North Western Frontier deserves our keenest attention and profoundest study from these points of view, which I recommend to your most careful attention. Firstly, you must consider the causes of the insurrection of the mountain tribes against the British suzerainty. Secondly, we must ascertain the changes brought about by that war on the other side of our frontiers. After having thoroughly studied these problems, we shall know what changes should be made in our own war plan, in case we have to undertake military operations against England in the same region. Thirdly, and this is the most important, we must study the military and fighting capabilities both of the Indo-British troops and of those of the inhabitants we shall meet when the time for settling our historical account with England comes."

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE P. and O. Co.'s English mail steamer Arabia, Captain J. L. Pardit, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, via Aden, experienced strong monsoon.—The s. s. Peshawar, Captain A. McAllister, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta, encountered cyclonic weather in the Bay of Bengal to Madras. From thence fine clear weather to Cape Camorin and then south-west monsoon with rain and squalls.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Obra, Captain G. Brown, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Rangoon, met with very strong monsoon with high sea in the Bay of Bengal and strong westerly wind and squally weather with heavy westerly swell on the West Coast.—The s.s. Courland, Captain G. Soutar, which arrived in harbour on Friday from Singapore, reports having experienced heavy monsoon within sixty miles of Bombay.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Dwarka, Captain J. W. Livingstone, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, experienced from Karachi to Dia Head light wind and high southerly sea from thence to port fresh breeze South-West seas and light showers of rain.—The s. s. Hiltcrag, Captain J. C. Cunnigham, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Calcutta, encountered cyclonic weather at the Sandhead and strong monsoon all the way.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 1.

Saturday:—Pressure has decreased generally over the whole country, but changes have been small in amount. Depression in north Bengal has practically disappeared. Light rain has fallen in Burma and showers in Assam and Bengal, the only heavy falls being nine inches at Mymensingh and three inches at Dhubri. Light to moderate rain has fallen in West Coast and few scattered showers in the interior of the Peninsula. Karwar and Mormugao have received three inches. Clouds have decreased in Malabar and skies are clearing in Bombay Deccan, Madras and Central Provinces. Temperature has increased in most provinces and is 11 degrees above normal in Central India, and 6 degrees in North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Rajputana, and Central Provinces. Six stations in the Punjab report maximum temperature over 114 degrees.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	15 63	15 18	16 24	17 21
Saturday, 30th June	0 00	0 02	0 7	0 13
Sunday, 1st July	4 1	2 19	3 70	2 80
Total	19 64	18 28	20 101	18 23
Total fall to July 1st 1899	20 12	20 45	25 74	22 46
Total fall to July 1st 1898	25 85	27 55	27 79	27 54

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	15 20
Saturday, June 30th, 1900	0 0
Total	15 20

Registered from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	11 74
On 30th June, 1900	0 9
Total	11 83

DAMAUN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	0 89
Thursday, 28th June, 1900	0 88
Total	1 77
Total up to 28th June, 1899	23 25

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the mean temperature 32 and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity (Relative) is a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Wind. Maximum in any 24 hours.	Temperature of Air in Shade. Minimum in past 24 hours.	Temperature of Air in Shade. Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation since 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·376	W	3	13 6	90 5	32	...	0·22	−1·62
Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	29·417	WNW	7	16 2	93 4	39	...	1·38	−1·99
Agra	29·428	NW	6	11 5	92 4	38	...	1·11	−1·40
Cawnpore	29·441	W.W	1	10 5	89 5	44	...	1·85	...
Allahabad	29·396	W	5	10 5	88 7	38	...	0·21	−5·44
Jhansi	29·453	S	6	11 2	93 7	41	...	0·37	−4·50
Jacobabad	29·431	Calm	5	11 3	87 0	60	...	0·00	−0·12
Karachi	29·507	W	9	27 4	82 7	71	...	0·00	−0·92
Jeypore	29·501	WSW	7	11 7	84 1	45	...	0·73	−2·26
Ajmere	29·53	W	13	19 8	87 0	57	...	0·00	−2·28
Deesa	29·500	SSW	20	10 1	84 1	62	...	0·00	−2·16
Ahmedabad	29·537	S	8	10 3	82 1	63	...	0·00	...
Bhuj	29·571	SSW	15	29 8	80 9	83	...	0·09	−1·94
Jamnagar	29·482	SSE	16	26 3	81 8	72	...	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·5 1	S	21	10 0	78 6	85	...	0·00	−1·73
Bhowsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	...
Para	29·583	SE	12	98 1	80 3	64	...	0·00	...
Veraval	29·572	S	6	83 0	79 3	88	0·15	0·15	...
Neemuch	29·361	WSW	14	10 3	82 0	55	...	1·37	−2·90

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, CO., LD.

શ્રી મદ્રાસ ઈંડિનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 26th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office., No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 15th July 1900, at 3P.M. to transact the following business, viz:—

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1899.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Lilladhur Valubhdass as a Director.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1900 and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું°,

i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 2nd July 1900 to 15th July 1900, both days inclusive.

FLAMMARION!!!

WHO is there WHO does not know WHO he is?

IF ANY, ENQUIRE AT

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,

FOR

FLAMMARION'S

WONDERFUL FIELD GLASS

at Rs. 32 CASH, Rs. 35 CREDIT.

AND

FLAMMARION'S

WONDERFUL OPERA GLASS

at Rs. 15 CASH, Rs. 16-8 CREDIT.

BEST VALUE IN BINOCULARS.

BEST VALUE IN DEFINITION.

BEST VALUE IN CLEARNESS.

BEST VALUE IN PENETRATING POWER.

The Binoculars are offered as

SPECIAL LINES

and at prices much below what they ought to sell at in the ordinary way.

VERY NEATLY CASED IN SOLID LEATHER.

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.

OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE INDIA RUBBER, GUTTA PERCHA AND TELEGRAPH WORKS CO., LD.

SILVERTOWN

DYNAMOS, CABLES, FITTINGS, LAMPS, &c

Of all descriptions in Stock.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

The SILVERTOWN CO.'S CABLES are well known as the very best Rubber Cables manufactured in England.

AGENTS FOR

THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,

Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,

BOMBAY.

PICTURE FRAMING.

WE PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE FRAMING AND MOUNTING

OF ALL SORTS OF

PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, OIL AND WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

A heavy stock of every description of moulding such as English Oak and gilt Brass and gilt White Enamel and ornamental gilt mouldings always in hand of the Best Manufacture.

REAL GILT FRAMES OF ANY SIZE MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Up-country orders will be executed with perfect taste and satisfaction without extravagant expenditure if left to our own judgment.

AS REGARDS PRICES, WE DEFY COMPETITION.

P. D. KANGA & CO.,

16, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOMBAY.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK, Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS

FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting room bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room.
Per diem, Rs. 7.	Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13.	Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. PELITI,

101, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

J. GHOSE AND SONS,

PUBLISHERS AND BOOK COLLECTORS OF CALCUTTA,

PRESENT TEMPORARY ADDRESS—INDORE RESIDENCY,

WILL be glad to REGISTER the names of Subscribers to the following works to be published shortly:—

1. My Thoughts; RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL and MORAL. To appear in seven languages. They will prove interesting to the rising generation of all the Presidencies.
2. PHILOSOPHY of TEARS.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY.
4. EXPERIENCES of an OBSCURE LIFE.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Rangahat, Bengal.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 30.

2 3-4 per cent. Con[illegible] .....£100 5-8 —3-16
3 per cent Rentes ..... £100 1-4 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.... ...£108 plus £1
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities.... £93 1-2—1-4
Bar Silver in London ..... 28 1-4— 5-16
Do in New York.....61 3-8 —5-8
Exchange on London at Paris.....25·12 1-2 plus 1
Do on New York.....4·83 1-4 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England, 3 per cent.
Do Short London on Bills, 2 1-2 per cent—1-8 ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 per cent. plus 1-8 ,,
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,000, at 1s. 4d.
Silver to Bombay £150,000.
Arrival—"Othel."

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened steady with little change and with the mail in and mail going out little or nothing was done though 1s. 4d. for Telegraphic for September was offering without attracting buyers.

Bank Telegraphic ready .....1s. 3 31-32d.
do. September .....1s. 4d.
Bank Demand ready and forward ...1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits, July.....1s. 4 3-16d.
3 do. August and later .....1s. 4 7-32d.
3 do. Francs.....1·70
Shanghai, 30 days' sight.....Rs. 196.
Hongkong do. .....Rs. 144
Japan do. .....Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 95 for ready and Rs. 94-13 for the end of July, rates declining during the day to Rs. 94-13 and Rs. 94-9 respectively, recovering at the close to Rs. 94-14 and Rs. 94-11.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is dull and drooping with rates almost nominal at previous quotations.

FREIGHTS.—The market is firm with owners asking 16s. for one port, but there is nothing doing.

COALS,—Firm, but we can hear of nothing to report.

WHEAT—Steady. White Delhi being quoted Rs. 5-4-9 June-July.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY.—The market is quiet but steady with no change in rates.

CASTORSEED.—A firm market at Rs. 32-8 with few sellers.

LINSEED.—The market is strong and advancing with buyers of bold grain at Rs. 10-6 and small Rs. 10-4, sellers asking one anna higher. Stocks and arrivals very light indeed.

RAPESEED.—Unchanged.

POPPY.—The market is firm and business has been done at Rs. 8-11-6, sellers now asking Rs. 8-12.

London quote 58s., June-July, Antwerp, business done quiet.

COTTON.—There is a surprising indifference shown by all sections of buyers to this staple product in spite of the rapid rise that is taking place from day to day in the Liverpool and New York markets. Owing to exporters being unable to sell in Europe they are operating cautiously and the Mills which are taking stock and closing their books for the year, are not taking anything, but it remains to be seen whether they will enter the market in the first week in July. Prices of Ready Cotton are no higher to-day, and in new crop business can be done at Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy below yesterday's quotations. About 500 bales were sold at Colaba this afternoon, the whole being taken by Export Houses

Bengals Fine Ready ...Rs. 200.
,, F. G. ,, ...Rs. 195, Jan. 1901 Rs. 198,
Broach Fine ,, ...Rs. 220.
,, Good ,, ...Rs. 215, March 1901 Rs. 215.
Westerns .....Rs. 220

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats quiet but steady. Manchester was quiet but steady. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for exports 500 bales. Imports nil. Surats nil. Spot 5 20-32d. plus 1-16. Arrivals closed firmer. Egyptian Fair Brown 6 1-2d.

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool.—

June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April.
5·36	5·30	4·71	4 38 4·24
plus 7-64	plus 1-16	plus 1-16	plus 1-32 plus 1-32

Cotton in New York—
Receipts at the Ports ..... 1,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil
,, to Continent ..... 10,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands ..... 10 plus 1-16
Futures, month of August ..... 9·54 plus 22
,, of December ..... 8·38 plus 2
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 11,000 bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain ..... 17,000 ,,
Do do France and Continent ..... 21,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..... 170,000 ,,
Do do do Interior Ports ..... 110,000 ,,

	Bales.
Total Week's Sales	12,000
,, Sold on Speculation	2,000
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	48,000
,, Actual Exports	4,000
,, Week's Imports	21,000
,, Stock	453,000
Surats, Week's sales	200
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	200
,, Week's Imports	2,100
,, Stock	4,000
Afloat American	30,000
,, Indian	2,000

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	148
Barsee & Nugur	180
Total Comras..	328
Compta and Dharwar	48
Western	50
Egyptian	92
Total...	518

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,033
Linseed	605
Rapeseed	263
Poppyseed	512
Castorseed	1,030
Rice	11,543
Myrabollams	1,320

LONDON, JUNE, 30.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....£100 5-8 unchanged
3 per cent Rentes ..... £100 1-4 ,,
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan ...£109 plus £1"
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities. £93 1-2 unchanged.
Bar Silver in London ..... 28 1-4 ,,
do in New York ..... 61 3-8 ,,
Exchange on London at Paris 25·11 —1 1-2"
do on New York.....4·80 1-4 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England...3 per cent. ,,
do Short London Bills ...2 1-2 per cent. ,,
do Indian Bank Bills ....3 1-8 per cent plus 1-8

SEEDS.—London quotes 58s. 3d.—June-July Antwerp, Buyers, firmer.

NEW YORK JUNE 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet but steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports nil. Surats nil. Spot 5 22-32d. unchanged. Arrivals closed easier.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April.
5·29	4·58	4·36	4·32
—1-64	—3-64	—1-32	—1-32

Cotton in New York—
Receipts at the Ports ..... 5,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil.
,, to Continent ..... 3,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands ..... [illegible]
Futures, month of August ..... 8·23 —25
Do. do of December.... 8·18 — 20

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Bhownagar 4 12-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	93 1-2
Bar Silver.....	28 1-4

To-day about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 29.

The Anchor Line steamer Bohemia left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s s s Domenico Balduino, Captain O. Canepa, from Genoa, left Aden on the 30th June, at 3 p.m., and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 8th inst. morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s India, from China, left Colombo for Bombay on the afternoon of the 30th June and is expected to arrive here on Wednesday morning.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

STUART—June 6, at Southlands, Withycombe, Exmouth, the wife of Captain D F Stuart, 11th Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

DEATH.

KEITH—June 9, at Hans Place, G E Keith, late of Rangoon and Calcutta, son of the late Lieut-Col Keith, O D E, Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Army.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUCK—June 22, at Murree, the wife of Captain W T Buck, Durham Light Infantry, of a daughter.

MULLER—June 22, at Nagpur, C P, the wife of Carl E A Muller, Punjab Irrigation, of a daughter.

NOWLAN—June 19, at Bhitaura, the wife of A Nowlan, Esq, Engineering Department, O and R Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

GREEN—June 24, at Amritsar, of apoplexy, Conductor Thomas Green, Commissariat Transport Department, the dearly loved husband of M V Green.

MAINE—June 20, at Residency Road, Bangalore, Benjamin Alfred Maine, retired Civil Engineer, Bengal P W D, aged 58 years and 4 months.

SCOTT—June 25, at Pallaveram, Christiana Rose, widow of the late Thomas Scott, of the Sudder Adawlut, in her 86th year.

SPRAKLIN—June 21, at Hazaribagh, William Fish Sprackiin.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"e" ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1900.

THE news from China is still confusing and conflicting. The only information about the whereabouts of the Legations is that communicated by the Viceroy of Nanking to the Consuls, that they were safe at Peking on the 25th June. Mr. Broderick on the 29th stated that the Legations were still at Peking presumably unharmed. We can only hope that the Viceroy's statement that the Foreign Ministers were then arranging terms of peace will turn out to be true. It is all very well to profess satisfaction at the spectacle of contingents of troops from all the Great Powers advancing on Peking under "the flags of United Europe"—including the United States and Japan. But it is quite certain that an expedition of an inadequate force of some six or eight thousand men under officers, naval or other, whose dissensions and cross-purposes are already rendering their action ineffective will not prove a solution of one of the gravest problems which the Powers have been called on so unexpectedly to face. It was manifest from the outset that Russia would be the predominant partner in combined operations of the sort. It is now announced that the Russian Admiral Alexieff commands the allied troops in North China. If rumour is to be credited the Northern Power chivalrously offered the Empress-Dowager armed support to aid in putting down the Boxer movement, while declaring the intention to co-operate with the other Powers. To fulfil the latter undertaking she put 7,000 troops in motion and ordered three regiments of Cossacks to assemble at certain points on the Chinese frontier, prepared for an immediate advance when the order came. But only 1,700 Russian troops were landed at Taku for the destruction of the forts. The French were not so ambitious. They only landed 158 sailors. But all the French war vessels in the eastern seas are ordered to the north of the Pei-hoe and troops are being sent from France. Admiral Seymour, determined to lose no time, set out with a mixed force for Peking, and succeeded in getting halfway, it is said even within nine miles of the capital, when, encumbered with wounded, short of food and with no transport arrangements, he was compelled to retreat on the foreign settlements in Tientsin. The country is roadless; there are no carts or carriages, and little food. In the forward march, it is stated that the progress was extraordinarily slow—sometimes only 200 yards a day. The Boxers, aided by some of the Imperial troops, offered a stubborn resistance to both advance and retreat, although they lost many hundreds killed and wounded. The Admiral lost 62 killed and 212 wounded; of these the British losses were 25 killed and nearly a hundred wounded, of whom eight were officers. The Chinese armoury, was captured giving arms and stores.

As things stand at present 8,000 native troops with 4,000 followers are being sent from India to the Further East and three vessels from the Australian Squadron are to proceed to China. Japan is mobilising a division—20,000 men—for the same destination, and Russia without any great effort could send twenty or thirty thousand men, or even double that number, from Vladivostock and Port Arthur to Pekin. The newspapers published at Vladivostock reported early in June, that Russian prestige was greatly strengthened at Peking, and that the Chinese Government were determined to suppress the Boxer movement with the help of Russia. The wish may have been father to the thought, but there is nothing inherently improbable in the statement. What is certain is that Russia has no intention of allowing Japan to recover the commanding position in China from which she was ousted so unceremoniously after the signature of the Treaty of Shimonesiki. It has been stated by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs that Russia had made no objection to the co-operation of Japan. But she raised no objection to the occupation of the Liao-Tung Peninsula and Port Arthur until the treaty conveying them to her in perpetuity was signed, sealed and delivered. The objection was made in the most peremptory form, and Japan had to retire from the mainland, for the only alternative was war with Russia and her two powerful allies. In his suggestive "Problems of the Far East" the present Viceroy of India, writing before that audacious assertion of Russian pretentions, said very truly that her real enemy is far more feared by China than abhorred, and then went on to dwell on the conditions that should make Great Britain her natural ally. Up to that time China was regarded by her Foreign Office as the pivot of British policy in the Far East. But when Lord Rosebery, who we believe coined that happy phrase, took no steps to prevent Japan encroaching on the mainland and seating herself in strength at the very door of Peking, while Russia appeared on the scene and ordered Japan off the premises bag and baggage, what became of the pivot? It was transferred to Russia.

IT is admitted by Government that Mr. Burdett-Coutts' terrible indictment of the hospital arrangements at Bloemfontein and elsewhere is substantially correct. Mr. Wyndham admitted in the House of Commons that the picture drawn of the state of things is "true to a lamentable extent." Evidently it is impossible to deny its accuracy or even to allege that it is overdrawn. The Under-Secretary could only plead the immense difficulties of supplying the army with food, the corollary apparently being that it is something more than difficult, it is impossible to provide hundreds of sick and wounded with medical comforts, or other bed than three inches of mud with the thermometer at freezing point. Mr. Balfour took even more dangerous ground, courageously contending that it would be neither war nor humanity for the Generals to reduce the rapidity of their movements that the needs of the wounded might be attended to. That plea might excuse a delay of a day or a night. It can not justify the occupants of a field hospital in a city of some size being left without bed or linen for a fortnight, and some five hundred cases, three hundred of them suffering from typhoid, being tended by three over-worked doctors and some untrained private soldiers. The late Archibald Forbes warned us that in the great battles of the future, with four hundred thousand men on each side, it would be impossible for either the beaten or the victorious army to take thought of the thousands of wounded. The beaten army would have to retreat, and its adversary to push its advantage. The wounded according to this view would for the most part be left without succour for some twenty-four hours. But it was assumed that when they were collected and brought to the field hospitals they would there at least receive ordinary care and have beds to lie upon. We can hardly expect that the general outcry caused by the publication of Mr. Burdett-Coutts' wholly unexpected revelations will be appeased by Mr. Balfour's attempt to show that the Generals in South Africa have quite other things to think of than the proper care of the wounded and the sick. The one satisfactory result of the revelation so far, is that the Government have agreed to a debate on the subject in the House of Commons. With regard to Mr. Wyndham's point that it has been extremely difficult to supply the soldiers with food during this campaign, it will be recollected that the battle of Magersfontein was fought on empty stomachs, the men having neither food nor water during the ten-and-a-half hours the struggle lasted. Men engaged in the turning operation that resulted in the capture of Cronje, wrote home that they were marching and fighting the best part of two days on a biscuit apiece. The wonder is that cases of typhoid were not more numerous. War has its hardships as well as its dangers, and these must be accepted like other ills of life, when they are unavoidable. It is clear that the master-stroke by which Lord Kitchener deprived the different corps of their allotted wagons and transport cattle, and placed them all under the Army Service Corps so that they might be made available for great turning operations, entailed serious hardships on the units, and eventually, as it would appear, on the sick and wounded.

THE report on the administration of the Local Boards during the year 1898-99 shows that little progress in material improvements has been made. The effect of the heavy clouds of adversity which have hung over Bombay Presidency for the past three years is seen all around. Famine in 1896-97, famine combined with plague the following year, and a widespread epidemic of plague in 1898-99 have strained the resources of the Boards, nearly all of which have had to be content with maintaining existing institutions. In the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions progress compares unfavourably with the previous year, but in Sind, where plague was not general, public works have been carried out. A noticeable feature in the report is the lack of interest which the members of District Boards and Taluka Local Boards display in the performance of their duties. The average attendance is less than 10 per cent. of membership—not a high reflection on their sense of responsibility for the general welfare. Public spirit is a plant of slow growth in the rural areas owing to a want of solidarity of interest. If anything were wanting to illustrate this point it is only necessary to turn to the remarks of the various Commissioners on "works committees," that is, bodies elected for the purpose of seeing that works of improvements are efficiently carried out. In Thana district Mr. Monteath, the Assistant Collector, states that "The Mamlatdars (who are in each case the Chairmen of the Boards) and the Vice-Presidents have shown interest in the working of these committees, and energy in the supervision of such works as have been in progress during the year. I regret that I cannot say as much for the other members, who, save in one or two instances generally, where a particular work concerned any of them personally, have, as usual, manifested nothing but apathy." Mr. Wood, the Collector, in his report, expresses his apprehension that these remarks are typical of the district. It must not, however, be forgotten that the minds of the people have been distracted by plague and its attendant inconveniences, and perhaps under the circumstances little more could be expected. With regard to carrying out improvement works the record is of the barest character. Nearly every district has had to face heavy expenditure on account of plague, and this has been met by holding in abeyance works for which provision had been made in the budget estimates. Instead of reducing balances they have been enlarged, and it must also be remembered that time and energy given to combating plague were not available for local board administration. The amount spent on the improvement of water-supply is only about half the usual expenditure. The Commissioners for the Divisions assign as the reason for this the non-payment of Provincial grant for water-supply, and to the general curtailment of expenditure on public works. Mr. Lely, the Commissioner for the Northern Division, however says this grant was never intended to be more than a subsidy, and Government having to provide enormous sums for plague expenses, found it necessary to limit expenditure with the result that water-supply has suffered. Mr. Lely's view is probably correct, as it seems improbable Government would do more than encourage local bodies to improve the water-supply of obscure villages, which are necessarily expected to pay the major portion of expenses for works undertaken for their exclusive benefit.

THERE has always been a great deal of scepticism about the accuracy of the casualty returns on the Boer side; and in many cases it has been justified. In an article appearing in the current "Scribner" Mr. T. F. Willard, an American, who was with the Boer Army in Natal, gives figures which are much nearer to the Boer returns than to English preconceived notions of what is likely or possible. At Colenso we lost 1,100 men and eleven guns; the Boer loss, he says, was six killed and fourteen wounded. The Boer loss at Spion Kop was 173 killed and wounded, about a tenth of ours; our loss in the assault on Ladysmith was 800, that of the Boers is put at 230. Mr. Willard vouches for the accuracy of these figures. Under modern conditions of warfare the defence has enormous advantages over the attack. That might be a possible explanation of the disproportion between the losses on either side at Colenso; but it does not explain Spion Kop and the Ladysmith battle, in which the Boers were the attacking side. Mr. Willard is very hard on the theory that the Boer is useless in the attack. The Boer assault on Spion Kop, he says, composed of no more than 450 men; and their loss of 173 represents a percentage of 38 on the numbers engaged. There are of course many instances in a contrary sense. The Boer is a sensible soldier, seeking to disable as many of his enemies as possible and at the same time preserve a whole skin. If our soldiers displayed more of his care in battle and less reckless bravery our losses would have been considerably less. The Boer prefers to fight on the defence, but there is nothing in his tactics which necessarily disqualifies him for the offensive. When he fights he is careful to provide for eventualities, and if cornered he can put his back against the wall and fight as bravely as any soldier. At Paardeberg Cronje for ten days held doggedly on to the lasger and riverbed below, entrenching himself night and day, and burying his dead in the river bank—a lesson of the most heroic endurance of splendid battling against the most hopeless circumstances. Mr. Willard's conclusion is that the trained armies of to-day—Continental as well as English—have a great deal to learn from the Boers.

THE system of separation of prisoners at night by the use of Donaldson's cubicles, which was tried in Rangoon jail, has not been favourably reported on. The advantages are not commensurate with the enormous cost its general adoption would involve. The isolation which the cubicles provide is not sufficiently complete to be of real service, while there would be grave risk in case of fire that the unlocking arrangement might fail. In respect to other prisons in Burma the jail at Myaungmya has been enlarged to accommodate 500 prisoners, and it is to be further extended so as to hold 1,000. Sir Frederick Fryer, the Governor, urges the Inspector-General to secure some approach to uniformity in the treatment of jail offences, which decreased during 1899. Four prisoners escaped with the connivance of the convict watchman, but all were recaptured. During the year the increasing productiveness of jail land and gardens was noticeable, but there was less profit on prison-made goods at Rangoon and Moulmein, where there was an outbreak of cholera, and the removal of skilled convicts to other prisons disloc[illegible] The cost per head was Rs. 62, or Rs. 3 less than it was in the previous year.

THE outlook at Godhra is truly alarming. The weather has been hot, cloudy and sultry in and around Godhra for the past few days and rain has been daily expected but it fails to fall. The advent of the new moon, it was thought, would bring about a favourable change in the weather; but so far all hopes in this direction have been unrealized. The situation is as critical as it can possibly be. People who had purchased and imported agricultural stock from outlying places have, in some cases, reported the death of their animals already, and others again are unable to obtain sufficient fodder for their new stock from the Government depot owing to the enormous demand there is for grass. If rain does not soon fall the condition of things for cattle and everything and everyone else in the Panch Mahals will be appalling. The numbers on the various relief camps has risen to close upon 60,000 and the total number of persons receiving relief in the district amounts now to about 30 per cent. of the population. Water-supply in wells everywhere is getting very small, and fever, diarrhœa and dysentery brought on by privation are everywhere rampant.

WE regret to hear that Major the Hon'ble R. Leigh, Military Secretary to his Excellency Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, has been invalided home. He left for England in the P. & O. Co.'s steamer Egypt on three months' sick leave. We understand that Captain the Hon. C. B. F. Greville, A.-D.-C., will act as Military Secretary for the present.

THERE was a rumour in Simla on Wednesday night that a new Commander-in-Chief had been appointed at Home. Nothing, however, is yet known, and the highest authorities think the appointment is likely to be unfilled for some time.

THE tunnel and bridge work of the Simla-Kalka Railway has commenced, and the line is expected to be opened for traffic from Kalka to Solon at the end of 1902.

THE proposed extension of the cavalry grass farm at Sialkot has been negatived by Government.

THE fall in Government paper continued being Rs. 95-9. In the London market Consols remained steady.

THE experiment of concentrating details at Mian Mir is to be continued during the trooping season 1900-1901.

THE total mortality reported in Calcutta on Wednesday was 54, the number of plague cases being ten and deaths eight.

COLONEL SIR CHARLES LESLIE, Bart., Colonel on the Staff at Cawnpore, will officiate in the command of the Allahabad District when Brigadier-General Dyce goes as Deputy Adjutant-General to Naini Tal.

SANCTION has been accorded to the training during the current financial year of a certain number of European subordinates of the Commissariat Transport Department at the Harness and Saddlery Factories at Cawnpore and Madras.

THE improvement in the plague infected area of the Punjab continues. There has been only one fresh case for some time now. Inoculation is proceeding apace, over 2,000 having been inoculated in one day. Four more villages have been re-occupied, and the police are being returned in large numbers to their own districts, they being no longer required for cordon purposes.

MR. R. SALE BRUERE, District Superintendent of Police, Karnal, the well-known captuer of 125 Kanjar dacoits, of whom65 were transported for life, is allowed to retire after a long course of meritorious services.

A FURTHER supply of 370 service tents was despatched to Port Elizabeth by the Umbazi on the 10th instant. The same steamer carried also a considerable number of warm coats and Indian helmets for the troops in South Africa.

REGULAR scales of furniture have been fixed for the standing camps in the hill stations of Thobba, Ghora Dakka, Upper and Lower Topa, Dalhousie and Gherat. The additional camps in the Murree Hills are to be similarly provided for if found necessary.

THE Government of India have decided, in modification of orders issued last September, that pending the issue of further orders, Chaplains shall continue to be eligible, as before, for rewards for passing examinations in Oriental languages under military rules.

THE total reserve in coin and bullion held by the Paper Currency Department amounted on the 22nd instant to Rs. 19,99,14,494. Of this sum Rs. 5,26,27,989 was in silver, and Rs. 12,57,86,505 in gold, the remainder, Rs. 75,00,000, representing the gold held in England under Act II of 1898.

NO officer of the Survey Department has been appointed to the Staff of the expeditionary Force, a curious omission, it cannot be said the interior of China is already well mapped. Almost has been done is to detail four native soldier-surveyors for duty with the Intelligence Staff.

DURING the month of May, 177 miles of new railway were opened for traffic in India. This included 117 miles of the Hyderabad-Godaveri Valley line, 34 miles of the Mandalay-Kunlon extension, 16 miles of the Simi-Calcutta Cuttack extension, and 5 miles of the Hyderabad (Sind) to Kotri, including the bridge over the Indus.

IT has been ruled that policemen who die of plague contracted in the execution of their duties in plague-stricken places in the Punjab, are to be considered as having been killed in the performance of a duty attended with extraordinary bodily risk of a kind to which they would not be ordinarily exposed. This decision should do something towards reconciling men to a distasteful and unpleasant duty, as the families of men who may die will be entitled to small pensions.

THE "Madras Mail" says.—Mr. Wallis, the Advocate-General of Madras, has been admitted to Hospital at Ootacamund as a patient suffering from what is feared to be typhoid fever. Ootacamund is getting a very bad reputation as a health resort and the number of typhoid cases that have occurred this season have been rather alarming. And yet Government declines to accede to the request of the Municipality to appoint a special Sanitary Officer, want of funds being, we believe, the sole and most inadequate excuse. Some Rs. 60,000, it is said, have lately been appropriated for the purpose of adding a ballroom to Government House, a needless extravagance when a tithe of that sum would have gone far to place the sanitation of the station on a sound basis.

WITH reference to the remarks on the Nagpur water-supply, contained in the *Pioneer* of 24th June, we are glad to hear that Mr. Hankin's report, on the bacteriological analysis of the Ambajhiri water has proved to be favourable. Regarding the sample taken from the body of the reservoir on the 16th June, he states, "that no microbe resembling that of cholera was detected." There is therefore, no object in pumping water from the infiltration trench in preference to drawing direct on the reservoir. The only possible result would be that the water might be a little clearer; but now that showers of rain may be expected daily, the water in the trench will be rendered muddier owing to earth washing into it from the hillside. No further preparations, therefore, will be made for pumping from the trench. The rain of the 25th instant raised the level of the water in the tank by over 1 1-2 inches. It is devoutly to be hoped that more will now fall and relieve finally the anxiety so long felt regarding the water-supply of the city.

THE Karachi "Phœnix" writes:—The troubles of some married men are manifold, but when added to this there is jealousy in question the troubles are far greater. Here is an instance in point. A man was blest or cursed whichever it was with two wives, a [illegible] looking woman and a middle aged and the other a [illegible] prepossessing appearance. As ill luck would have it he bestowed all his affection and care upon the better looking of the two to the utter neglect of the more sedate and matronly wife. There is a limit to everything and even her patience got exhausted, and owing to the slight put upon her, she gave her husband a sound shoebeating. This was too much for the poor henpecked fellow and he sought refuge in a godown hard-by. Escaping from the lesser misfortune he fell into a greater one. The policeman of the beat thought that he recognized in his features the cut of an old jail bird and promptly marched him off to the Thannah on a charge of larking house trespass with intent to steal. When, however, the true facts of the case were ascertained, there was a twitter all round, and the captured husband was set at liberty.

LADY LOCKHART, widow of the late Commander-in-Chief in India, has returned to England, and is at present staying at Wimbledon.

SIR PATRICK O'BRIEN ("Peter the Packer"), on his elevation to the peerage, has elected to retain the name by which he won fame in the legal profession, becoming Lord O'Brien of Kilfenora.

IT is proposed to erect a monument in Simonstown in memory of the late Miss Mary King [illegible], who died of fever while engaged in nursing the Boer prisoners. The Dutch residents at the Cape are subscribing towards the fund which is being raised.

THERE is a rumour in legal circles that Sir Richard Couch is about to retire from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Sir Richard is now 83, and he has discharged judicial duties for the unprecedented period of 38 years.

THE new Duke of Argyll is going to let Inveraray Castle. It is rumoured in the North (says "Truth") that the late Duke has charged the estates heavily for his widow and younger children, and that every thing which is left to his successor is most strictly tied up.

THE Earl of Lonsdale, the Maharajahs of Kapurthala and Baroda, the Prince and Princess Furnhjelm, the Princess Vazilim, the Baron and Baroness de Marchi, Sir Julian Salomons, Mr. and Mrs. Brydges Williams, and Gabriel Effendi are in Paris at the Elysee Palace Hotel.

THE Imperial memorial to Sir George Grey is to take the form of a bust to be placed in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, and a portrait to be hung in the National Portrait Gallery. Professor Herkomer has agreed to paint the protrait, and Mr. E. Onslow Ford to execute the bust.

THE Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha will shortly visit Paris, if all goes well, with her daughter, the Grand Duchess of Hesse, and will undoubtedly be well received, but this will be not so much in her capacity of wife of a British Prince and German Sovereign, as in her quality of aunt of the Czar.

THE inhabitants of Ladysmith have entrusted Sir Walter Peace, Agent-General of Natal, with the mission of handing to Sir George White a sword of honour they have subscribed for in memory of the famous siege. The presentation will be made on Wednesday, July 4, at a dinner given by Sir Walter to the hero of Ladysmith.

M. PAUL LOUBET, son of the President of the French Republic, has passed his examination as a Doctor of Laws, the highest distinction in the French legal profession. The work "La Banque de France et l'Escompte," prepared by M. Loubet for this final examination, was of a particularly arduous nature, and has been kept by the examiners to see if it does not merit one of the annual awards. Meanwhile M. Paul Loubet was received "avec eloges," a formula that is considered a high honour.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE LOSSES IN ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S FORCE.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The British losses in Admiral Seymour's force according to the latest returns are 25 killed and 93 wounded, including eight officers.

The total losses including foreigners are 62 killed and 212 wounded.

The Legations were not with Admiral Seymour.

Mr. Brodrick in the Commons to-night, said he believed they were still in Peking.

BRITISH NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS TO CHINA.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

In response to the request from the Admiralty, three vessels from the Australian Squadron are proceeding to China.

THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL COMMANDS IN NORTH CHINA.

The Russian Admiral Alexeieff commands the Allied Troops in North China.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S DESPATCH.

A despatch from Admiral Seymour, dated Chefoo, the 29th instant, recounts the persistent endeavours made by him and his force, against the heavy odds and determined and constant opposition, to reach Peking.

The Boxers were daily repulsed, losing hundreds in killed.

The force reached Anting, twelve miles from Peking, where the railway was found demolished.

Admiral Seymour then retired—much hampered by his wounded and short of provisions.

In one of the engagements, the Boxers and the Imperials lost four to five hundred in killed.

The Boxers throughout obstinately retarded his retirement.

On the 23rd instant Admiral Seymour occupied the Imperial Armoury above Tientsin, which the enemy unsuccessfully attempted to retake.

The Admiral says that he could have held out with the captured guns and stores, but owing to the large number of wounded he sent to Tientsin for relief, which arrived on the 25th.

M. FRANCOIS.

The French Consul, M. Francois, left Yunnan for Tonking on the 24th instant, and the Viceroy was facilitating his journey.

CAPTURE OF THE ARSENAL AT TIENTSIN.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

A War Office despatch, dated Chefoo to-day, says that the arsenal to the north-west of Tientsin was captured by the combined forces on the 27th.

The British engaged included the Naval Brigade and the Chinese Regiment from Wei-hei-wei.

Our loss was four killed and 15 wounded, including two officers.

The Chinese regiment checked a counter-attack of the Boxers on the left flank, the Boxers losing heavily.

AMERICAN BATTLE-SHIP ASHORE.

The American battle-ship Oregon is on the rocks, off Huki Island, to the northward of Chefoo.

[The Oregon is one of the finest battle-ship in the United States Navy. She is a steel-built ship with twin screws and two primary and four secondary turrets and one military mast. Her dimensions are 348ft. length, 69ft. beam and her mean draught of water is 24feet. Her armament includes four 13in. Breech-loading guns, eight 8in. B, four 6in. Q, twenty 6pr. Q, six 1pr. Q, four Gatling machine guns and some torpedo tubes. She carries 470 men.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

The Railway section comprising two non-commissioned officers and 48 followers accompany the force. All ranks of the force receive an advance of three months' pay, also field service concessions from the date of arrival at the post of embarkation.

The additional transport Nevassa, sails on the 7th July, with a wing of the 1st Madras Pioneers; and the Vadala the same day with a wing of the 22nd Bombay Infantry; the Nowshera on the 11th with three companies of Madras Sappers; and the Pentakota on the 16th with No. 4 Company Bengal Sappers.

ACTIVITY AT BOMBAY.

It has been decided to send the coolie corps, which are being organized, two at Rawalpindi and two at Mean Meer for service in China, from Bombay, Prince's Dock Jettyshed. The actual dates of embarkation and names of transports to convey them to China will be notified hereafter. The approximate strength of each coolie corps will be 3 British officers, 2 British non-commissioned officers, 1 native officer, 3 native non-commissioned officers, 1,080 public followers, 44 private followers, 10 horses, and 12 ponies.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Cahusac, 21st Bombay Infantry, will officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, in addition to his regimental duties until the return of Colonel Riddle from pivilege leave, Captain F. L. Vincent, 7th Bombay Lancers, has been appointed extra D. A. A. G., Bombay District, for embarkation of China Expeditionary Force. He took over his duties on Friday. It is notified for information that the Rest Camps at Khundwa, Jhansi and Hoshangabad have been opened for the reception of troops proceeding to China. It has now finally been decided to despatch the 26th and 30th Bombay Infantry from Karachi. The transports Virawa and Duke of Portland, which are being fitted up at the docks, will be ready during the course of the week and will now leave Bombay on the 7th instant for Karachi, to convey those regiments to China.

The transports Virawa and Duke of Portland, will leave Bombay on the 7th instant for Karachi, where the 26th Bombay Infantry will embark in the Virawa and 30.h Bombay Infantry in the Duke of Portland. No. 66 Native Field Hospital will also be taken half in each vessel. The transports will convey to Karachi the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry en route to Quetta in relief of the 26th Bombay Infantry. The 19th Bombay Infantry which is at Hyderabad (Sind) will relieve the 30th Bombay Infantry. The Virawa and the Duke of Portland will probably sail from Karachi on the 10th instant.

Captain G. S. Broome, 29th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed officiating D. A. A. G., Bombay District, vice Captain J. A. Hovison Craufurd, proceeding to China as D. A. Q. M. G. of the 1st Infantry Brigade.

As regards the two additional coolie corps sanctioned for the expeditionary force, No. 3 will be under the command of Captain Watson, Central India Horse, with Captain Boddom, 5th Gurkhas, as second-in-command. The Officers for No. 4 will be Captain Drake-Brockmad and Lieutenant Beatty, 9th Bengal Lancers. As Lieutenant Goldthorp, nominated second-in-command of No. 1 Corps, is unable to proceed owing to ill-health, his place will be taken by Lieutenant Garratt, 3rd Bombay Infantry. Among other officers appointed to the force are Veterinary-Captain Hazelton, as Veterinary Officer, Captain Rampini as Commissariat and Transport Officer, 2nd Brigade; Lieutenant Peart, 4th Sikhs, as one of the officers for Chinese transport. Colonel Campbell, at present Colonel-on-the-Staff, Fyzabad, will be Base Commandant and in charge of the line of communications.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

FURTHER FIGHTING.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, the 29th inst., states that the Boers attacked a convoy going to Lindley.

After a heavy rearguard action the convoy reached Lindley.

Our loss was ten killed and 50 wounded.

Two skirmishes took place elsewhere, in which five were killed and twenty-seven wounded.

Lord Methuen pursued the Boers twelve miles in the direction of Lindley and captured 8,000 sheep and 500 cattle

Our casualties at Ficksburg in the fighting on the 25th instant included Captain Grogan and Lieut. Braucker, of the South Staffords.

THE CONDITION OF HOSPITALS AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT AGREED TO.

Owing to the general outcry arising from the letter published in the press from Mr. Burdett-Coutts revealing the breakdown of the hospital arrangements and the treatment of the sick, especially at Bloemfontein, the Government have agreed to a debate in the House of Commons with regard to the same.

Mr. Wyndham, speaking in the Commons last night on the subject, admitted that the picture drawn by Mr. Burdett-Coutts concerning Bloemfontein was true to a lamentable extent, but he pointed out the immense difficulties of supplying food to the Army.

The percentage of deaths from enteric was considerably below that of recent campaigns.

Mr. Balfour said it would be neither war nor humanity for the Generals to check the rapidity of movements in order not to delay in attending to the wounded.

THE HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.

A COMPARISON BY MR. WYNDHAM.

OFFICERS REINSTATED WITHOUT INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 1.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires under date London, 30th June:—Mr. Wyndham, speaking in the House of Commons concerning Mr. W. Burdett-Coutts' attack on the hospital arrangements at Bloemfontein, admitted to a large extent the truth of the picture drawn, but said the hospital arrangements were based upon the fallacy that Bloemfontein was a secure base, whereas in reality it was exposed to attack and short of ammunition and food, while the communications with the south were imperfect. In the struggle to provide these things, to prepare the advance, which like the march there, was necessary, and to go to the relief of Mafeking deficiencies in the hospital arrangements were inevitable.

Nevertheless he said the percentage of deaths to cases of enteric was 21, while in the Dongola campaign of 1896 it was 59, in the Matabele war 32, in the Chitral expedition 28, and in peaceful England over 20.

The British officers released at Pretoria have been reinstated on Lord Roberts's advice without inquiry into the circumstances of their capture.

It is announced that Captain Cornwallis West is ordered to the front. Lady Randolph Churchill's marriage is consequently postponed.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

The following casualties have occurred in the Indian Contingent, South Africa:—Died of enteric, at Newcastle, on the 25th June, Shoeing Smith, E. Gibbs, 33rd Battery, R. F. A.; of pneumonia, at Maritzburg, on 27th June, Corporal A. J. Norman, 5th Dragoon Guards; of pneumonia at Ingangane, on 28th June, Private J. Tranchard, 1st Devonshire Regiment; of dysentery, on 28th June, at the Mooi River, Private E. F. Daniel, 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifles.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REVENUE RETURNS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The revenue for the quarter is £1,203,144 below 1899. There is a decrease of £1,460,000 in customs and excise.

SUCCESS OF THE ATHLETE FROM INDIA.

At the meeting of the London Athlete Club to-day Mr. Norman Pritchard won the Hundred Yards Challenge Cup, time 10 1-5 seconds.

He also won the 120 Yards Hurdles Challenge Cup, time 16 2-5 seconds.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. T. Masotti, as acting Belgian Consul, Bombay, is recognised.

Mr. C. W. Bennett, British Consul at Reunion, is gazetted C. I. E.

Colonel Hore, Residency Surgeon, Persian Gulf, is granted three months' leave, Assistant Surgeon Lobo, from Bushire, officiating.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

Captain Cleveland, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, is permitted to return to duty, while Lieut.-Colonel Foss, I. S. C., is granted extension of leave at home, pending the settlement of his case.

Lieutenant G. H. Willis, R. E., is appointed to the Submarine Mining Company at Aden.

THE BANK OF CALCUTTA.

HALF-YEARLY RESULTS.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 30.

The net profits of the Bank of Calcutta, Limited, for the half-year ended 30th June are Rs. 1,35,748 which includes Rs. 8,169 brought forward from last half-year. A lakh is added to the reserve fund, making that fund 10 lakhs and after paying interest on preference shares and dividend on ordinary shares at the rate of six and five per cent. per annum, respectively, there remains Rs. 8,248 to carry forward to next account. The Bank's reserve now amounts to as much as its paid-up capital.

The question of stopping military leave out of India on account of the China Expedition has been under consideration, but it is hoped this step may not be necessary.

The following further movements in the scheme of troops proceeding on active service have been ordered: Two squadrons, 7th Bengal Cavalry, from Fyabad to Lucknow; 19th Punjab Infantry, Sialkot, to Kohat.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND THREE INJURED.

YESTERDAY morning a four-storeyed house, situated at 2nd Bhoiwada Lane, Bhuleshwar, one of the most thickly-populated parts of the city, collapsed without a moment's warning, the accident resulting in the loss of four lives and injury to three others. The house belonged to one Kilabhoy Bhawanidas, a Bunia, who built it about eleven years ago. The immediate cause of the collapse has not yet been ascertained, but it is believed to be due to the rotten state of the wood-work. The house was inhabited by about forty people, the landlord residing on the top floor with his daughter and some of his distant relatives. The ground floor was occupied by an oilman who worked his oil-mill therein. The oilman escaped unhurt, but his three bullocks were buried alive under the debris and killed. About 6 o'clock yesterday morning the landlord had gone out to attend the funeral of a caste-fellow and about two hours afterwards the accident occurred, the entire structure coming down with a crash. Most of the tenants were able to escape from the building in time, but those on the fourth floor could not do so and they were buried in the ruins. These latter included a marwaree, named Shivram Ootum, aged about fifty-five; Motibai, a woman, aged about thirty; her son Lukhmidas Girdharlal, aged about eleven; and Motibai, the landlord's daughter, aged about twelve. These people had left their rooms and were running downstairs, when the structure came down upon them. The woman Motibai and her son were on the staircase of the first floor, while the marwari Shivram had run down as far as the verandah on the ground floor, when the mass of debris fell, and he disappeared in the heap. The catastrophe created a sensation amongst the residents of the locality, many of whom rushed to the scene of the occurrence. They found in place of a four-storeyed house, an immense quantity of debris, many feet deep. The men belonging to the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station, which is only a few yards away from the scene, were the first to appear on the spot. The police were informed and telephonic messages were at once despatched to the different fire brigade stations for assistance. This was promptly forthcoming and the lascars from Byculla, Baboola Tank, Fort, Colaba and Chinchpoogly stations arrived in quick succession with pickaxes, powras and other implements. Mr. Nicholls, head of the fire-brigade, was in attendance and supervised the rescue operations. The Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality were communicated with and on the arrival of the engineer and the building superintendent of the district, about three hundred coolies were requisitioned to help the fire-brigade lascars. About one o'clock in the afternoon after a great quantity of material had been removed, screams for help were heard coming from under the debris. Messrs. Weston, Bean and Ratcliff of the fire brigade ran to the spot and found a woman buried up to the neck. They removed the debris and saw the woman had a child under her arm still alive. The woman whose name was Tara, was with her child removed to the J. J. Hospital. A man who was similarly found injured, was sent to the hospital. About 2 o'clock the dead bodies of the woman Motibai and her son Lukhmidas were recovered from one place, while that of the marwaree Shivram was found a few minutes after. The body of the landlord's daughter Motibai was not found until 5 o'clock, when it was recovered from the centre of the heap. The work of removing the debris was, however, continued until a late hour in the evening in the hope of finding any other body that might be buried under the rubbish. While removing the debris two men of the fire brigade were injured and they were removed to hospital. The police under Superintendent Holdway and Inspector Walker were on the scene throughout the day.

In the evening Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry on the bodies of the deceased persons. After evidence of identification had been recorded, the inquest was adjourned.

THE S.S. PONANI PUT BACK FROM SEA.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Ponani, 552 tons, Commander S. Fakeer, which sailed from Bombay on Thursday last for Marmugoa, via Coast Ports with general cargo and 537 passengers on board, put back from sea on account of the very bad weather she encountered at sea. The captain reports that about eight hours after leaving the port he experienced very bad weather and a heavy sea. He found it impossible to proceed on his voyage, without incurring the risk of the vessel being damaged or of endangering the lives of passengers, so he deemed it advisable to put back and safely arrived in port. She sailed on Saturday evening for the same ports with a general cargo and passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 15TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R., with English mails of 15th June, arrived in Bombay harbour early on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Abbott Mr E R
Ames Mr and Mrs
Brock Mr E H
Bell 2nd Lt E J
Close Lt A J
Continho Miss
Drew Mrs and infant
Deas Mr
Eyre Mr R
Flanagan Mrs and child
Foote Revd H
Gibbs Mr
Hatin Mr J T
Parker Capt N T
Robinson Mr H
Reich Mr W

FROM MARSEILLES.

Brodie Mills Vet Surg Maj
Borsogmoff Mr
Bromfield Col
Bouuaud Mr A
Crowder Mr W
Crouch Mr and Mrs
Cotton Mr D B
Dickson Mr and Mrs
Fraser Mr S M
Fraser Capt H S J
Gordon Mr H
Grimley Mr R F
Hogg Mr
Holmes Mr R M
Heycock Mr W B
Hatton Taylor Mr G
Hunfress Mr
Johnston Mr R J
James Mr C C
Kinlock Mr H B
Lovett Mr H V
Muller Mr C J
MacNabb Mrs D A
Paris Mr and Mrs
Parkes Mr B
Lym Mr D
Stephens Mr and Mrs and child
Stuart Col C J L
Scott Mr T
Stuart Capt D F
Turner Capt R G
Thorne Mr
Wolperstein Mr A
Winslow Mrs
Yuille Mr H B

FROM BRINDISI.

Borrodaile Mr A B
Damania Mr C J
House Mr F W
Wilson Mr C R

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS VS. TELEGRAPH.

A MATCH between these teams was played on the Cooperage on Saturday afternoon. The game resulted in a victory for the Rovers by three goals to none.

The Coolie Corps for the China Expedition are to be composed of Punjabi Mahomedans, recruited from among men accustomed to carry loads and to marching. Two British Non-Commissioned Officers one regimental and one departmental, will be attached to each corps. The coolies will, if considered necessary, be armed with daos or kukries.

The 303 ammunition which is being taken with the China Expeditionary Force, is known as "Mark II." The bullet is a solid one cased in metal and has not the lead exposed at the point. It is, in fact, of the "humane" pattern, such as our troops are using in South Africa. The so-called Dum-Dum ammunition is known as "Mark II." Indian pattern," and it is never likely to be employed except against a fanatical or savage enemy. We shall keep a reserve of 1,000,000 rounds or so in India, but it will only be issued in cases of emergency on the frontier, when desperate charges by Ghazis necessitate the use of a man-stopping bullet. The infantry of the Force for China will take the full complement of 750 rounds per rifle, and the Cavalry and Sappers 400 rounds. This will be an ample supply to start with, and more can be sent if the campaign lasts over the winter, or if the fighting is of such a kind as to involve great expenditure of ammunition. We may add that the infantry soldier carries 100 rounds in his pouches, and the 1st and 2nd regimental reserves are 80 and 120 rounds respectively. The balance is in the Ordnance Reserve. Cavalry 50 rounds with 100 rounds in regimental reserve and 250 rounds in Ordnance charge.

THE DIARIES OF THE PESHWAS.

TWENTY THOUSAND HISTORICAL PAGES.

MR. JUSTICE RANADE on Saturday read an introduction to the Peshwa's Diaries before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

During the past two or three years, most of my leisure time has been devoted to the perusal of Selections from the Peshwa's Diaries, commencing with the accession of Raja Shahu, and ending with the close of the reign of Bajirao II. These selections were prepared by Rao Bahadur Wad from the original Marathi record, and they make up in all about 20,000 folio pages, including the English summary prepared in the Daftar office. These selections cover a period of over a hundred years, 1708 to 1816-17, and they furnish most valuable materials for constructing a true history of the people of Maharashtra during the most eventful period of their annals. Our ordinary Bakhars, and the works written by English historians like Grant Duff, content themselves chiefly with the narration of political events, and throw little or no light upon the condition of the people, how they lived and thrived, the pleasures which amused them, their superstitions and their beliefs, their morals, their manners, and their customs. These histories do not also give a clear account of the way in which the work of Government was carried on under native rule, how the land revenue was assessed and collected, how the forts were guarded, how the Sayer Revenues (consisting of Mohturfa, Abkari Salt, Customs), and tributes, &c., were administered, how the armies were raised and paid for, how the navy was manned, how the State borrowed its public debt, how civil and criminal justice was dispensed, how the departments of the police, post, mint, prisons, charities, pensions, public works, medical relief, and sanitation were regulated and controlled, how trade and commerce was encouraged, and learning fostered. To many, it will be a matter of no little surprise to find that, only a hundred years ago, all these varied activities engrossed the attention of the native rulers, and they grappled with all the problems of Government to a large extent successfully. They even went, as some might say, out of their way, in undertaking reforms of social economy with a courage which is thought in these days by some to be outside the functions of the State. In all these respects, these state Diaries, kept by responsible officers in the Peshwa's Daftar, are simply invaluable, and though they have their own defects, in the absence of better materials, they shed a flood of light upon the real movements and the hopes and fears, the strength and weakness of the people for over a century, and for purposes of instruction and guidance, they far outweigh the value of narratives of wars and conquests, dynastic changes, and revolutions, which take up so much space in our ordinary histories.

It is proposed in this paper to introduce this vast record to the attentive student of Maratha history, and with a view to give point to the lessons which it suggests, an attempt will be made to set forth the contrast between the causes which helped the Maratha Confederacy in the first half of the last century, to spread its rule and influence over the whole of India, and prevail over every country power, Musalman or Hindu, Sikh or Jat, Rohilla or Rajpoot, Kathis or Gujars, the Portuguese, the Nizam and Hyder of the Telangana and Dravid Countries, and the circumstances which led, in the latter half, to the gradual dismemberment of that power. The dividing line which separates the two periods coincides with the transfer of sovereign power from the descendants of Shivaji and Shahu to the hands of the Brahmin Peshwas, when, on the death of Shahu, the Maratha capital was removed from Satara to Poona, The deed executed by Raja Shahu empowered the Peshwa to manage the whole government of the Empire on the condition of perpetuating the Raja's name and keeping up the dignity of the house; and this deed was ratified, later on, by Shahu's successor Ram Raja, when he agreed to renounce power on condition of a small tract near Satara being assigned to his own management. The battle of Panipat, which closed the flood-tide of Maratha conquest, may be regarded as a serviceable historical boundary-mark for this period. The next 60 years bring out, one by one, the weak points in the character of the rulers and of the nation generally, and show how the fall was hastened, long before the English conquest of the country in 1817. This contrast will illustrate how the later Peshwa's policy departed from the principles laid down by Shivaji, and pursued with more or less fidelity by Rajaram and Shahu, and how their neglect of the true policy led to a return to the old Brahmanic ideals of exclusiveness and divisions sowed the seeds of decay, which ultimately hastened the downfall of the Confederacy,

CONSTITUTION.

The changes in the constitution of the Government under Maratha rule necessarily demand our first attention. In my paper on 'Shivaji as a Civil ruler,' read before the Asiatic Society, I have described at some length, the principal features of the constitution of the Raj Mandala, or the Council of the State, consisting of the eight chief ministers, including both civil and military functionaries. In the final arrangements adopted by Shivaji, there were two Sarnobats, or military members, one the Commander-in-Chief of the Cavalry and the other of the Infantry. The Peshwa was the Prime Minister and executive head of the Council. The Pant Amatya had the charge of the revenue and account department; the Pant Sachiva or Soornis had the charge of all correspondence and record, and the Dabir or Sumant was minister in charge of foreign affairs. Another minister, the Mantri was in charge of the house-hold, and there were two purely civil functionaries, the Nyayadhisha, and Nyayashastri or Panditrao, who represented the judicial and ecclesiastical departments. None of these offices were hereditary, and there were frequent transfers from one office to another. The Peshwa's office, for instance, had been held by four different families before it became hereditary in Balaji Vishvanath's line, after nearly a hundred years from its first creation. The offices of the Pratinidhi, and of the Sachiva, and the Mantri, became hereditary after passing through three different families. The Commander-in-Chief-ship became hereditary in the Dabhade family after it had been held by seven or eight chiefs, including Palkar, Gujar, Mohite, Ghorpade, Jadhav and other leaders. The same remark holds good of the other minor ministers. In the official order of precedence, the Peshwa was a smaller functionary than the Pant Pratinidhi, whose office was created by Rajaram at Jinji, and Prahlad Niraji was made the vice-regent of the Raja. The fixed salary of the Pratinidhi was 15,000 Hons, while for the Peshwa, the salary was fixed at 13,000 Hons. The Mantri, Sachiva, and Senapati had 10,000 each, and the Nyayadhisha had 1000 Hons only. The old Pant Amatya went over to Kolhapur, and the Satara Amatya or Rajadnya occupied a comparatively subordinate place. All these officers had Saranjams besides, and special establishments. On the permanent establishment of these great departments, there were eight sets of officers named Diwan, Mujumdar, Fadnis, Subnis, Karkhani's, Chitnis, Jamdar, and Potnis, By extending the principle of this subordination certain officers called Darakdars, Diwan, Fadnis, Mujumdar, etc., were attached to every District and every large military command. These subordinate officers were chosen by the central authority and the Commanders were required to have the work done by the hands of these men whom they could not remove, and who prepared and submitted the final accounts to the central authority. The division of work was so arranged that the officers served as checks on one another, and this feature of inter-dependence and mutual control was reproduced in the arrangements about the garrisons of forts, the Subha Arnar or the naval establishment, and all the great offices connected with the customs. In the case of the forts, the three principal officers were selected from three different castes, the Havildar or the head being a Maratha, the Subnis being a Brahmin, and the Karkhannis a Parbhu. It was this constitution which kept up the Maratha power throughout the troubled times which followed Shivaji's death. Though Raja Sambhaji did not pay much attention to these internal arrangements, Rajaram followed his father's traditions faithfully, and set up his Ashtapradhan Council even at Jinji. Shahu, on his accession to the throne, changed the Councillors, but not the Council. Though each Councillor had his separate department, he was also a Military Commander, except in the case of the Nyayadhisha and Panditrao, and as in Shivaji's time, so under Shahu, the Pratinidhi and the Sachiva, the Mantri and the Amatya, assisted the State in its wars as much as the Senapati and the Peshwa themselves. The Council is frequently mentioned as holding Majlasi or meetings for purposes of consultation, adopting measures of State policy, dispensing justice, and maintaining the dignity of the State, both at home and abroad. The great Council where Bajirao advocated the forward policy of marching up to Delhi, and was opposed by the Pratinidhi, is a matter of history. On Shahu's death, a change for the worse took place. The predominance acquired by the Peshwas, by reason of the great services rendered by them, necessarily tended to diminish the importance of the other members of the Council. When the seat of power was removed from Satara to Poona, these offices became hereditary, but their holders ceased to be of much importance in the Councils of the State. The two successors of Shahu were not personally fitted to wield the authority exercised in their name by the Peshwas. Though they were honoured as titular heads of the State, their movements were kept under strict control. In fact after the failure of Damaji Gaikwad's attempt to undo the grants of the sanads transferring the power to the Peshwa, as noted above, the Raja was kept a prisoner in the fort of Satara, and an establishment of about 30,000 Rs. a year was attached to his Court. It was not till the elder Madhaorao Peshwa showed more liberality towards the Raja, that he could claim a garden for his pleasure-house, and attendants, musicians, and singers were attached to his Court, and a decent provision was made for his near relatives by Nana Fadnavis. In the nature of things, there was however nothing to prevent the continuance of the old arrangement of associating the great Military and Civil Commanders in the Councils of the State, but the Peshwas apparently contented themselves with ignoring the usefulness of the Raj Mandal, and substituting in its place the subordinate purely civil officials, Fadnis, Mujumdars, and others, who, under the old arrangements, were attached to departments, and helped the ministers or district commanders. Of the Darakdars, only two, Fadnis and Mujumdar, appear to have been retained by the Brahmin Government at Poona, and the rest, the Diwan, Karkhanis Potnis and Jamadar, seem to have been dropped, and the Peshwa's Fadnis superseded his superior the Mujumdar, and became virtually what Pant Pratinidhi was under Shahu's rule. This diminution of the power of the Raj Mandal, while it helped to strengthen the ascendency of the Peshwas over the whole kingdom, naturally led in course of time, to the alienation of the great Commanders who had helped in Shahu's reign, to extend the power of the Marathas over Gujarath, Malwa, Bundelkhand, Rajputana, Delhi, Bengal, Orissa and Nagpur. The Peshwa's own model served as an example to the several commanders who established themselves in power at Baroda, Indore, Gwalior, Dhar, Nagpur, and other places. The common bond of union which, in Shahu's time, held all the chiefs together, ceased to be operative, and in its place, each great commander, like the Peshwa, strove to be chief master in his territories and only helped the common cause on occasions of great emergencies. Even the Peshwa's favourite commanders, Scindia, Holkar, and the Powars, followed the traditions of independence, which, the Gaikwads, the Dabhades, and the Bhosales of Nagpur, who claimed to hold their possessions under Shahu's Sanadas, had begun to cherish, as the equals of the Peshwas, in their own dominions. The later additions of Brahmin Sardars represented by the Patwardhans, the Fadkes, and the Rastes, in the South, the Vinchurkars, and the Raje Bahadars, the Bundeles, the Purandares, and the Bhuskutes in the North of the Deccan, naturally followed the same example, and by the time the first period ends with the battle of Panipat, when the whole nation was represented by its leaders, small and great, the bond of union became virtually dissolved; and though they joined together, on great occasions, such as at Khardla, and in the wars with the English, Hyder, and Tippu, the old solidarity of interest became a thing of the past. The constitution which had served such great purposes under Shivaji, Rajaram and Shahu, in holding the nation together for a hundred years, gave place to a mere government by single chiefs assisted by subordinates instead of equals, and naturally failed to evoke that spirit of patriotic co-operation which had achieved such wonderful results. In the forty years of rule enjoyed by Shahu, he was not merely a titular head of the Maratha Government. Though he led no armies in the field, he directed all operations, ordered and recalled Commanders, and he exercised a great controlling power on the chiefs. It was due to his efforts that Gujarath was divided between the Peshwa and the Dabhades or Gaikwads in equal halves after the battle of Dabhoi. When Balaji Bajirao wanted to invade Bengal, Raghoji Bhosale protested at Satara, and Shahu was strong enough to enforce moderation even over the towering ambition of Balaji, and forced him to leave the Eastern provinces of India free for the development of the Bhosale's power. Bajirao was only a general under Shahu, and the Pratinidhi, Bhosales, Nimbalkars, Dabhades, Gaikwads, Kadam Bandes, Angres, Ghorpades, all respected his orders. When Shahu's great authority was withdrawn, this restraint was removed, and though the Peshwas succeeded in establishing their authority, both over Janoji Bhosale and Damaji Gaikwad, their submission was made reluctantly; and when the Peshwas themselves lost the advantage enjoyed by the first four members of the family, and minorities, and internal dissensions commenced at Poona, neither the Gaikwads, nor the Bhosales would concern themselves with the common weal, and though Scindia and Holkar, the Patwardhans, and the other chiefs showed more fidelity for a longer period, the balance of power was destroyed, and even Nana Fadnavis's genius could not control these chiefs to subordinate their private interests to the general good, and they began to strengthen themselves by forming treaties of peace with foreign powers. Nana Fadnavis indeed tried to correct the mistake, by setting up the Satara Raja's power after Sawai Madhaorao's death, but he found that this was impracticable, as the dismemberment had proceeded too far. If the Peshwas had continued true to the ancient Raj Mandal, while substituting themselves as the deputies of the hereditary Rajas, had maintained the old constitution intact, and had not tried to rule the Empire by a machinery of subordinates, originally intended by Shivaji for particular offices and commands, there was no reason why the great purposes served by the Raj-Mandal under Shivaji, Rajaram, and Shahu, might not have been fulfilled with equal success in the times of their Brahmin ministers. This seems to be the principal point of departure between the old traditions and the new order of things established in their place at Poona, and it was a departure attended with disastrous effects. The change meant the conversion of the organic whole into an inorganic mass, and it reproduced the old Mahomedan methods of single rule, against which Shivaji had successfully struggled when he organized the Raj-Mandal.

CASTE ASCENDENCY.

One other general feature which distinguishes the first period under Shivaji and Shahu from the period which followed the establishment of the Peshwa's power at Poona, relates to the fact that while most of the great Military Commanders in the earlier period were Marathas, with the notable exception of the Peshwas themselves, the men who rose to distinction in the latter half of the century were, for the most part Brahmins. In the wars of Independence, Dhanaji Jadhav and Santaji Ghorpade made their mark as leaders. The Nimbalkrs, Attoles, the Bhosales, the Powars, the Angres, and the Dabhades distinguished themselves in the war, which led to the accession of Shahu to the throne. These were all Maratha Sardars. In Shivaji's own time, Moropant Pingle, the Hanmantes, Abaji Sonadeo, Datto, Annaji, and others played as prominent a part as did the Maratha Sardars Gujars, Mohites, Palkars, Kanks, and Malusares; but in the wars of independence, the Brahmin element chiefly exerted its influence in the Council, and not in the battle-field. In the time of the Second Peshwa, the great leaders were Malhirrao Holkar, Pilaji Jadhav, Ranoji Shinde, and his three sons. In Balaji Bajirao's time, this preponderance of the Maratha element continued, and excepting the members of the Peshwa's family, the Brahmins made themselves useful chiefly as civilians. After the removal of the capital from Satara to Poona, a change took place in this policy, and we find that all the great commanders who acquired fame and territory after 1750, were in the Deccan, almost exclusively, Brahmins. Even the Parbhu element ceased to be of any importance at the Poona Court, though it enjoyed considerable power at Baroda and Nagpur. Similarly, the Shenvi element rose to eminence in the Scindia's territory; the Brahmin element in these great camps at Indore Baroda, Gwalior and Nagpur occupied a very subordinate position. In the Deccan, however, the men who rose to power were all Brahmins, the Vinchurkars, the Raje Bahadars, the Bhuskutes, the Bundeles, the Khers, the Purandhares, the Kanades, the Panses, the Biniwales, the Patwardhans, the Mehendales, the Gokhles, the Ekbotes, the Lagus, the Rastes, the Fadkes, the Pethes, and a host of other smaller names might be mentioned in support of this view. And even among the Brahmins, it so happened that later in the century, many of the Deshastha leaders took sides with Raghobadada, while most of the Konkanastha Sardars followed the lead of the Poona ministers. Sitaram Bapu, the Raje Bahadars, the Vinchurkars, and the Hinganes took part in these wars on Raghoba's side; while the other Brahmin leaders mentioned above sided with the party opposed to Raghoba. When in course of time, Bajirao succeeded to the throne, he had no sympathy with the section which had followed Nana Fadnawis, and the Patwardhans, the Rastes, and Nana Fadnawis himself were the objects of the bitterest hostilities. This infusion of the racial and caste element among the military leaders of the nation, was the most distinguishing mark of the latter half of the century. There were parties within parties, with little chance of a common and active sympathy throughout all the classes, who had been held together with such successful results by Shivaji, Rajaram and Shahu. The first half of the century was singularly free from these racial and caste jealousies. In the latter half, they had attained such prominence that concert was impossible, and each great leader naturally cared to pursue his own interest to the sacrifice of the commonwealth. The Brahmins at this time, came to regard themselves as a governing caste with special privileges and exemptions, which were unknown under the system founded by Shivaji. The Konkanastha Brahmin Karkoons who had the monopoly of all the Secretariat or Daftar offices, and received respectable salaries, obtained the privilege of having their goods exempted from custom duties and ferry charges when they imported grain and other goods from outside ports and places. The Brahmin land-holders in the Kalyan Prant, and also in Maval, had their lands assessed at half or lower rates than were levied from other classes. In Criminal Courts, the Brahmins had always enjoyed the exceptional privilege of exemption from the extreme penalty of the law, and even when they were confined in forts, they were more liberally treated than the other classes. Besides these advantages, they had the monopoly of the charities freely bestowed by the State to this class in consideration of their sanctity. The record which relates to Bajirao II's time, bears ample testimony to the extent of the abuses which followed this indulgence. The Dakshana charity started with a view to encourage learning, became a grant generally to all Brahmins, and Poona became the centre of a large pauper population. As many as 30 to 40 thousand Brahmins were fed for days together at the State expense at the great festivals, with the costliest viands. All these distinguishing features of purely sacerdotal or caste ascendancy characterised the close of the century, and introduced a demoralisation of which few people have any correct idea. In the hands of the last Bajirao, the State ceased to be the ideal protector of all classes, and up-holder of equal justice. Ramdas's high ideal of the religion of Maharashtra was lowered down to one in keeping with the belief that the State had no higher function than to protect the cow and the Brahmin, and the usual consequences followed such a decadence of virtue,

(To be continued.)

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 15.

THE LIBERAL PARTY AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE patriotic fervour stirred up by the military successes in the Transvaal and the extraordinary popularity of Imperialism even in unexpected quarters has in no way altered the views of Mr. John Morley. He is not like a respectable but scarcely eminent Scottish member, Dr. Farquharson, who with praiseworthy candour declares that his opinions about South Africa have entirely changed. He was against the war; now he is strongly in its favour. He formerly sympathised from the bottom of his heart with the burghers whom he believed to be rightly struggling for their freedom; at the present time he thinks they are only fit for a strong military Government. A few months ago he believed that the future peace of South Africa depended upon coming to a peaceful settlement with Mr. Kruger; now he prays for the destruction root and branch of Krugerism. Mr. Morley in his speech on Saturday to the curiously named Palmerston Club, was in no penitential mood; indeed, he gloried in the attitude he has taken up in regard to the war. He does not mention Lord Rosebery by name, but he refers to that somewhat fashionable and dilettante statesman as an "eminent and brilliant man" in order to dissent from his dictum that we ought to discard party catchwords and party impulses. Mr. Morley, for one, believes in party impulses and catchwords, and circumstances have, he maintains, shown in the past that when there is a disturbance of an effective party system something like national confusion follows. Still Lord Rosebery uses a catchword "Liberal Imperialism" and not for the first time, Mr. Morley declares, that he does not know what distinguishes that form of Imperialism from the other and more genuine variety. From the point of view of party reconstruction, he doubted if much was to be expected from Liberal Imperialism. For the life of him he could not form any clear notion of what it was that distinguished

are some Liberals in high places, who would be glad if Sir William Harcourt were out of the way, and the report referred to is thought by some to have been put about by those with whom the wish is father to the thought. However that may be, their happiness was not long-lived. An unequivocal denial was promptly published by Sir William Harcourt who says that this is not a moment at which any man would think of deserting his cause or his party.

THE TROUBLE IN CHINA.

The progress of events in the Far East attract a great deal of attention, and attention not unmixed with a certain amount of anxiety, though the somewhat unexpected prolongation of the war in South Africa prevents the news from the Celestial Empire overshadowing the Transvaal campaign as seemed likely ten days ago. The unpleasant little "incident" at Tientsin, reported this morning, is, it may be hoped, not symptomatic. We are told that there has been much jealousy on the part of the Russian and French authorities owing to the supposed facilities given to the British officers by our countrymen on the Chinese railway service. Matters came to a head yesterday afternoon. A party of French Marines attempted to obtain possession of a locomotive which for some reason a railway official, named Weir, was unwilling to part with. On being refused the French Marines tried to bayonet him. Mr. Weir, however, seized the muzzle of the rifle, and the bayonet passed over his shoulder. For some moments the affair looked critical as a British force stood ready for orders, but the prompt action of the British naval and consular authorities, backed up by the American Consul, and the railway officials prevented matters from being carried to extremities. People who are inclined to take a gloomy view of the situation are saying that if at this early stage of international intervention quarrels are to arise what will it be when the combined forces have once more restored order and the future has to be arranged for. Complete accord, however as Mr. Brodrick said in the House of Commons last night, prevails between the Powers as the action taken by the British Admiral and as to what may take place later we must hope, in spite of Mr. Henry Norman's want of confidence in Lord Salisbury, that our Foreign Office is at last alive to the gravity of the situation. The Government are reminded only this morning by the "Times" to bear in mind the undeniable elements of truth contained in a remarkable article, which the newspaper supposed often to reflect the views of the French Foreign Office published yesterday. "Had an English journal," the "Times" continues, "ventured at such a moment to say, as the "Temps" says, that sagacious diplomacy ought never to lose sight of selfish ends under the mask of disinterested zeal for the common cause, or to lay down that, while the Powers must affect implicit reliance on each other's good faith, they must discount the possibility of bad faith in certain quarters and act accordingly, or, finally, to observe that they will probably co-operate in the police operations immediately before them and that 'divergences will arise only after the restoration of order,' it might have been charged with cynicism by generous Continental publicists." As to the responsibility for the present disturbances it seems to be clearly established that the Boxers have been instigated to commit these outrages on the foreign devils and their Christian proteges and there is a general agreement with the suggestion of Professor R. K. Douglas, who knows China as well as anybody in England knows it, that the best thing the combined Powers could do, would be to seize the Dowager-Empress and banish her to the island of Formosa.

THE SUBMARINE CABLE QUESTION.

The *Journal* of the Society of Arts, published this afternoon, includes the paper recently read by Sir Edward Sassoon, M.P., on the submarine cable question and the discussion thereupon. Besides the full report of the speeches delivered on the occasion, we have contributions from two gentlemen who would have spoken if there had been time. One of these Mr. C. E. Twisaday of the India Office refers to that *vexata questio*—the commercial code. As a member of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, Mr. Twisaday naturally does not see eye to eye with Sir Edward Sassoon, and he makes the ingenious calculation that by using codes Indian merchants get their messages, at the rate of two pence per word! He invites the mercantile community to give up their codes. If they would do this and so allow the traffic to increase, there would be no difficulty in considerably lowering the rates, and thus introducing a fresh source of revenue, namely, social messages, at present a negligible quantity. Will Mr. Twisaday promise the merchants that uncoded messages shall be cabled at the rate of twopence per word? Sir Patrick Playfair, in concluding his speech, said he was quite certain, from long commercial experience, that a lowering of rates would lead to the abolition of that abomination, the code, to the convenience of merchants and the telegraph companies. I see from the official report of Sir Henry Fowler that he spoke with unqualified approval of the larger investigation into the whole subject that the Government recently refused in the House of Commons, but which can scarcely be withheld for very long when it is asked for by men of the standing of the ex-Secretary of State for India. "He agreed with Sir Edward Sassoon that the time had arrived when there should be an independent enquiry of impartial competent men to go into the past history of the case, the present condition of the companies, and the wisest course to be adopted."

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE DINNER CLUB.

The second annual dinner of Indian Civilians took place on Monday evening, and was attended by nearly 200 persons who, notwithstanding their previous experience of heat, regretted that the resources of even such an up-to-date caravanserai as the Hotel Cecil, do not include punkahs, for it was the hottest eighteenth of June that has been known in these Isles for thirty years. I am afraid that the excessive warmth of the night must have somewhat troubled the speakers, for the oratory by all accounts was not only not inspiriting but in one case was at all events a little infelicitous. I refer to the somewhat patronising way in which the chairman—Sir Alexander Arbuthnot—himself an old Haileybury man, seemed to refer to the "competition-wallas" That his remarks were not openly resented must be attributed to the fact that, though a good man with his pen, he is unaccustomed to public speaking, and that his speech which he had evidently tried with only partial success to commit to heart might have sounded differently if he had read it from the manuscript. The other speakers included Sir James Westland who, whatever his merits as a financier and economist may be, is not exactly a Demosthenes. At the chairman's table, Bombay was represented by Sir Raymond West, Sir James Richey, Sir William Lee-Warner, Mr. Lionel Ashburner, C. S. I., Mr. Alexander Rogers, and Mr. H. J. Parsons (late of the High Court Bench), while at another table, presided over by the veteran ex-Commissioner Mr. W. H. Propert, was a group of Western Presidency men, consisting of Messrs. J. G. Moore, W. R. Pratt, Joshua King, W. Porteous, E. C. Ozanne, J. A. Baines, R. E. Candy, A. Shewan, C. B. Winchester, A. R. Macdonald, W. H. Newnham, G. McCorkell, H. M. Birdwood, J. F. Fleet, J. Davidson, C. E. Frost, H. E. Silcock, F. L. Charles, A. W. Crawley-Boevey, A. B. Warden, and G. W. Vidal. Amongst others present were Sir Richard Temple, Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir Lewis McIver, M. P., Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir Charles Lyall, Sir James Lyall, Mr. Cotterell Tupp, Sir Edward Buck, Mr. Henry Luttman Johnson, Sir H. W. Bliss and Mr. Austin Low, the honorary secretary.

SOCIETY OF ARTS MEDALLISTS.

The Council of the Society of Arts must have had some difficulty in making a selection for medallists among the readers of the papers in the Indian Section during the past session, for they were all of high merit. The choice of the Council has fallen upon Sir William Lee-Warner, whose paper on "Our Work in India in the 19th Century" was a really brilliant piece of work, and upon the well-known chemical expert, Mr. Christopher Rawson, who read a very elaborate paper on "The Cultivation, Manufacture and Use of Indigo," especially with reference to the industry in Bengal, now with the assistance of that gentleman doing its best to hold the field against the German substitutes for the genuine article. In the Colonial Section silver medals have also been awarded to Sir Charles Dilke for his admirable paper on "The Century in our Colonies," and to Mr. John Ferguson, editor of the "Ceylon Observer," for the excellent paper he contributed during his recent visit to England on "Old and New Colombo." A better selection could not have been made.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The writer of the interesting, almost affectionate, notice of Mrs. Gladstone, whose death is universally deplored, mentions an interesting and characteristic incident of her life. To the "Times" contributor Mr. Gladstone once proudly observed:—"My wife has a marvellous faculty of getting into scrapes, but an even more marvellous faculty of getting out of them." *A propos* I remember hearing some years a story which illustrates this. The late Lady Rosebery had suddenly arrived at Hawarden to spend a short time and the family, or at a least one of its members, Miss Gladstone, was perplexed to know exactly how to make the time pass pleasantly for their guest. Miss Gladstone rushed into the room where her mother was sitting and not knowing that Lady Rosebery was within hearing, said: "Oh, mother, what shall we do for Hannah." Mrs. Gladstone equal to the occasion, replied: "Oh, my dear, I think I shall be able to obtain a situation for her." There was of course no humble domestic of the name of Hannah to be provided for, but Hannah, Countess of Rosebery, was not to know that.

The West End of London almost swarms with Indians, chiefly Parsees, who, I suppose, have been attracted to Europe this year mainly on account of the Paris Exhibition. Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehanghier, who have been staying for some time at Hamburg, are expected to arrive in this country early next week. Sir Cowasjee, I am glad to learn, has much benefited by the Hamburg waters.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

The Grand Duke of Oldenburg, the late Bishop of Liverpool (Dr. Ryle), Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, father-in-law of the Marquis of Huntly, Sir Richard Bolton McCausland, Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Marshall, Dr. Julius Althaus, the distinguished neurologist, Professor C. A. Buchheim, and Mr. Alfred Caillard, C.M.G., Director-General of Egyptian Customs.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. UNITED SERVICES.

On Saturday afternoon the Bombay Gymkhana team opened the season on the Maidan with a match against an eleven representing the United Services. There were frequent showers of rain during the afternoon but until the failing light compelled the stoppage of play the only interval was for a few minutes. The ground was in good order and the Gymkhana who, having won the toss, went in first, put up a score of 209 in about three hours. The first two wickets fell early but after the departure of Scott and Pechey a long stand was made by Milne and Hebblethwaite. They brought the score to 63 when Milne was smartly stumped by Durance after a valuable contribution of 37. Hebblethwaite who was joined by Marshall continued to hit out freely and had doubled the total when at 129 he was beaten by Bolton. His score of 58 was obtained by dashing cricket. Another long stand was made by Burney who after compiling 51 by attractive play was out l.-b.-w. to Holland. The rest of the team did nothing great and the innings closed for 202. The Services put together 125 for the loss of four wickets when play was stopped shortly after six o'clock. Their account was opened by Browne and Vines against Coombs and Milne. The batsmen seemed to be in for a long partnership until Coombs displaced Vines' wicket, Captain Kendall joined Browne and both batsmen settled down to scoring. Frequent changes of bowling were tried without success but eventually Browne who had contributed 44 to a total of 103 fell to a fine catch by Scovell, off Marshall. Captain Kendall was later on given out l.-b.-w. after a brilliant display for 36. Scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr W S Scott, b Holland	8
Mr J S Milne, st Durance, b Vines	37
Mr W P Pechey, c Substitute, b Browne	1
Mr H B Hebblethwaite, b Bolton	58
Mr C J Marshall, b Holland	8
Mr C N Scovell, b Browne	15
Mr A N Burney, l-b-w, b Holland	51
Mr E K Coombs, c Beville, b Bolton	9
Mr C J Gillan, b Bolton	0
Mr P Arnot, b Bolton	5
Mr A MacCausland, not out	4
Extras	13
Total	209

THE SERVICES.

Mr D Vines, b Coombs	13
Mr W E Browne, c Scovell, b Marshall	44
Capt Kendall, l-b-w, b Marshall	36
Mr Stansbury, b Coombs	5
Capt Bolton, not out	2
Capt Beville, Mr Dalgeish, Mr Hobson, Gr Holland, Mr Heyland	did not bat.
Extras	25
Total	125

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	M	R.	W.
Browne	7	0	41	2
Holland	16	4	60	3
Vines	8	3	28	1
Kendall	2	0	14	0
Bolton	4	0	34	4
Stansbury	6	0	40	0

THE SERVICES.

Milne	8	1	21	0
Coombs	11 3	1	41	2
Marshall	7	0	23	2
Scott	2	0	14	0

Y. M. C. A "A" TEAM VS. HINDOO GYMKHANA.

Played on the Y. M. C. A. ground on Saturday and resulted in a victory for the home team by 24 runs; the scores being Y. M. C. A., 98, and Hindoo Gymkhana, 74. For the winners Messrs. A. Irvine, Clerk, Spilling and Romer scored 27, 22, 10 and 16 respectively, and Talpade and Shunker for the Hindoos, 13 and 22, not out.

Y. M. C. A. "B" TEAM VS. GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE

This match, which was played on Saturday, ended in a win for the former team by 16 runs. For the victors Lee, Wilson and Fern scored 19, 12 and 17 respectively, and for the losers Modi and Judah 19 and 13.

B. V. A. "A" TEAM VS. B. B. & C. I. RY.

These teams met on the Wellington Lines on Saturday, the game resulting in a win for the visitors by 43 runs and five wickets. The B. V. A were the first to bat, and were disposed of for 54 W. Kelly (16) being the only player who score double figures. For the B. B. & C. I. Ry., Colabawalla (46) was the most useful scorer; Colabawalla, Junior (13) and Wallcote (not out 19) being the remaining best scores. The visitors had scored 97 when play was stopped.

B. V. A. "B" TEAM VS. BAND, NORFOLK REGIMENT.

This match was played on the Wellington Lines, on Saturday afternoon, and resulted in a win for the B. V. A. by 96 runs. The B. V. A. took first turn with the batting, R. Greene and C. Hussey putting up 113 before they were separated, of which Greene contributed 61 runs. J. Kelly was the only other player who made double figures, being not-out 11. The B. V. A. closed their innings for 147 for six wickets. The Norfolk Band were all dismissed for 41.

A. & N. STORES VS. TELEGRAPH.

A match between these teams played on the Oval on Saturday ended in a win for the former by 13 runs. Sargon 35, and Fitzherbert 14, were the principal scorer's for the Army and Navy. Netscher 27, E. Chitts 16, J. D'Souza 10, Johnson 11, not-out, were the best for the Telegraph. Johnson took 3 wickets for 12, D'Souza 2 for 8, Poyntz 5 for 13 and Gunnoo 5 for 33. The scores were:—Army and Navy 56 and Telegraph 69.

The King of Sweden has won French hearts by his punctilious reverence for the French flag. The King, it is added, has asked that the name of Norway should be coupled with that of Sweden in the protocol of every ceremony. When he arrived on Friday at the Elysee a military band played the Swedish, and as he left the Norwegian, hymn. The King of Sweden and Norway is welcomed in Paris, not only as an excellent sovereign, but as the grandson of four French persons—Marshal Bernadotte (afterwards King of Sweden); the Marshal's wife, nee Clary of Marseilles, and of Eugene Beauharnais, son of the Empress Josephine by her first marriage.

THE FAMINE.

THE QUESTION OF REMISSIONS.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

It will be asked whether such aid in the manner described above could be given indiscriminately, whether it would not be more economic to give the aid after inquiring into the merit of each individual case which may be submitted to Government, as his Excellency observed at Ahmedabad in March last. As to this question, the Council would submit that, the present is not the time when Government can very carefully discriminate between those who are able to pull through crisis and those who are not. To do so would be not only extremely difficult but most unsatisfactory, and likely to be attended with a good deal of injustice, partiality, and even corruption. The mere suspension of revenue will not satisfy present requirements; nor will it have any beneficent effect upon the future of the cultivator. In this connexion the Council would, in passing, refer to the fact that precedents of similar calamities under Native Rule, so far as recorded, show that remissions after such a dire famine as this have always been general. What is wanted the Council of the Associati n beg leave to reiterate, is to give the peasant a fresh start in his agrical ural career, unshackled by the millstone of past liabilities due to the State. For such a purpose, suspensions of revenue would be lamentably ineffectual. Moreover, the history of suspensions in the past will show that this measure is utterly unsuited for such a crisis as this. The suspensions of one year become the collections and the added burdens of the next. Administration reports tell, but too plainly, how speedily the suspended revenue of a famine year is generally collected. To take the two years which followed that of the last famine. The collections on account of arrears are recorded as follows:—Collected in 1897-98 Rs. 5,11 386; collected in 1898-99 Rs. 10,90,445; while the balances which remained to be collected since 1898-99 are recorded as under:—Balance for 1897-98 Rs 3 10,875; balance for 1898-99 Rs. 2,82,860. In all 16 lakhs of rupees of arrears have been collected and six are yet to be collected—or say in all nearly 22 lakhs from the three divisions of the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind. These figures tell their own eloquent tale as to the way in which suspensions weigh upon the ryot, and it is beyond question that it would be impossible to repeat the process on this occasion without crushing and ruinous effect.

But whatever the policy of the Government of Bombay may have been in the past regarding suspensions and remissions of revenue, the Council respectfully venture to state that it will be ruinous to the best interests of the State and the ryot alike to persist in it at present. Whatever, again, may be the tradition of the Revenue Department, it is imperative that the rigid policy hitherto pursued in the matter of collection should be entirely abandoned and superseded by an elastic and every way more generous one which may be most conducive to put new hope into the heart of the ryot and encourage him to be less despondent of his future material condition. The policy which was followed in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh is better suited at the present juncture in the interests of the Bombay ryot. It seems that in those provinces there were arrears to the extent of 147 lakhs on account of the famine of 1896-97. The Administration Report for 1898-99 observes that the collection of this amount "in addition to the present demand would have been impossible; and with the approval of the Government of India, it was decided to remit the famine arrears to the extent of 60 lakhs of rupees, and to spread the recovery of the balance in two years, so as to ease the pressure on the revenue payers, and give them time for recovery." In the Central Provinces according to the Famine Commission, the total demand for the revenue year 1896-97 was 92 1-4 lakhs. Of this sum Rs. 4,40,253 were entirely remitted, while Rs. 26 52,382 were suspended. Of the latter amount a very considerable proportion was eventually converted into remissions after the famine had closed, apart from liberal *taccavi* advances. The Council of the Association are not aware of the Bombay Government having ever approached to anything like the considerable sums remitted by the Governments of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces. The opinion of the last Famine Commission, so far as Bombay is concerned, is clear and conclusive, and the Council would crave leave to quote it in this place. "The very small suspensions and remissions of land revenue granted in the distressed districts seem the most questionable feature of the scheme of relief adopted" (para 329). Out of a total demand of 173 lakhs on account of the affected districts, only Rs. 15,161 were remitted and Rs. 7,88,296 were suspended (para. 140), though the intensity of the famine in this Presidency was by no means less severe than that of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh.

It is superfluous to remark that the policy of remissions so liberally put into practice by the Government of Sir Antony Macdonell has met with the general approval of the country and also that of the Famine Commission. It is to be earnestly hoped, therefore, that the Government of Bombay will, this time, see its way to adopt that policy which, the Council of the Association are confident, will have a most beneficial effect on the unfortunate condition of the cultivators of this Presidency.

In the present state of widespread distress, it will be perilous in the extreme to adhere to the policy of stringency or illiberality with regard to remissions in districts at present suffering from famine. Neither will it serve any useful purpose to investigate into each individual case for the reasons already stated. In one of its recent issues (vide issue of 30th May last) the "Times of India," speaking on the subject, fairly points out the impracticability of such a course. "The situation" says the writer, can be met only by large and generous remissions applied not to individual holdings or to small groups of holdings, but to large areas in which uniform conditions prevail. We shall have for the time being to abandon the principle of the Bombay system which assumes that every one can pay his assessment unless he gives proof to the contrary.

The situation at this time is indeed almost heartrending. It seems almost hopeless to expect the peasantry to regain for years to come what they have lost. No peasantry has been more sorely hit than that of Gujerat which has never known a famine of the nature at present prevailing there for over a hundred years. The plough cattle in that province are so far destroyed that it is not an exaggeration to say that only one eighth are alive. All are agreed that it will be impossible to recoup the losses of this famine for many years to come. The Deccan ryot is, of course, in a chronic condition of poverty. Born, however, as he is to a harder soil and a more inclement climate than that of Gujerat, he has, no doubt, contented himself even innormal years with the satisfaction of fewer wants than his brother of the more favoured district. But all the same he suffers as acutely from the distress consequent on the present famine as the Gujerat ryot. Leaving Thana and Surat alone, where scarcity is not so acute, the other districts of the Northern Division showed a gross revenue of about 64 lakhs in 1899 as due from the ryots to Government. But with cattle destroyed, and credit almost at a discount, and other capital, if any, hopelessly pledged to the village sowcar, it will be impossible that the Government can recover even half of that revenue without severe and dangerous pressure for the revenue year 1899-1900. Similarly, the whole of the Central Division, including Khandesh, contributed a land revenue last year of 116 lakhs. In the Southern Division, Bijapur alone has suffered from famine, Belgaum and Dharwar on the whole being able to pay their revenue. Leaving, therefore, Belgaum and Dharwar in the Southern Division, the land revenue from Bijapur alone is 13 lakhs. The total therefore for the three Divisions would be about two crores by way of arrears to be collected.

Practically, the total revenue to be realised for the districts sorely suffering from famine will, as just stated, be about 2 crores of rupees, and the wisest and most profitable policy (profitable certainly from the point of view of future prospects) would be to make the revenue demand in strict accordance with the resources and revenue paying capacity of the districts affected, no matter how large a deduction from the assessment this act of necessary expediency may involve. The Council of the Association are aware that the final sanction of the remission will lie with the Imperial Government. But if that Government cheerfully sanctioned the abandonment of as much as 60 lakhs during the last famine for the United Provinces, it stands to reason that with a far severe famine than that of 1896-97, and with the additional calamity of the immense loss of agricultural cattle, that Government would be willing to sanction such a measure as is here suggested. The exigencies of the occasion imperatively require this, and the Council are fervently of hope that for the future well-being of the Bombay ryots in one afflicted parts, is will be sanctioned.

While recommending this policy of large remission of revenue, the Council of the Association are not unmindful of the financial disturbance it must cause in the current year's budget of the Imperial Government. Famine expenditure, in the opinion of the Council, cannot always be met from current revenue. Occasions will arise when it may have to be partially if not wholly, met from loans. If the Imperial Government now insist on all provincial organisations raising loans to meet the necessary expenditure on plague, the Council fail to see any reason why the same Government should itself refrain from resorting to loans to meet famine expenditure whenever occasion demands. If, again, for repelling external aggression the Government within recent times has borrowed money, there appears to be no reason why the same course should not be adopted to combat an internal foe like the famine, which has this time sapped the very foundations of the life of agriculturists, upon whose prosperity imperial finance must ultimately depend. Moreover, the Council respectfully urge that it is false economy in public finance not to borrow in such cases at the risk of cutting down ordinary expenditure, however necessary, starving the Provincial Governments till they are reduced to the verge of bankruptcy, and curtailing the programme of ordinary and extraordinary public works which are so necessary to help the development of the country. There is, in the opinion of the Council, no sufficient reason why the Government should not courageously borrow for famine relief purposes during the present unprecedentedly critical period, instead of trenching on its current revenue.

The first and paramount care of the Imperial Government must be to save the ryot who is now unable to supply even his daily wants, let alone the requirements of his agricultural industry. The ryot is heartbroken, and the interests of the State demand that he should be set up again. Hence whatever expenditure the Government incurs on reinstating him will be amply repaid by the prosperity which his industry must induce all over the country, and will be eventually reproductive. Twice from his place in the House of Commons, the noble lord,—the Secretary of State for India has declared that when the IndianGovernment requires it, the British Exchequer will be glad to advance whatever sum is needed. On the last occasion, in reply to Mr. Maclean's motion, on 28th May, his Lordship is reported to have stated as follows:—"As to assistance to India from the Imperial Treasury, he had already declared that the whole financial resources and the whole administrative machinery of India should be devoted to combating this famine. He had said that if there were any lack of funds, or any temporary difficulties in the way of raising the funds, the Indian Government should receive assistance from the Chancellor of the Exchequer." After such a declaration, there is nothing to prevent the Imperial Government from applying the Secretary of State for the needed assistance or borrowing from the public. Either method could be adopted without the slightest departure from sound financial principle, or in any way disturbing the current finances of the empire.

The moral effect "of the announcement that Government had determined to remit a liberal percentage of revenue" in those localities where the peasantry have suffered most and are left entirely unable to maintain themselves or carry on ordinary agricultural operations would be "enormous." In the opinion of the Council if the Government of India, on the representation of the Local Government, authorise the granting of the same liberal scale of remissions as were sanctioned in the N.-W. Provinces, it would inspire new hope and new confidence in the heart of the depressed ryot as to the benevolent intensions of Government. It would inform him how far the State considers its most vital interests as indissolubly bound up with his. It would tell him that his prosperity is the State's prosperity, and that his difficulties and distress are the difficulties and distress of the Government. It would impress on his mind, deeper than was ever impressed before, the solicitude of the Government to watch and nurse his welfare, which in reality spells the welfare of the entire country.

For the several reasons stated above, the Council of the Association pray that His Excellency the Governor in Council will cause the famine stricken now returning or about to return from the famine relief camps to their homes and fields, as also those who have with difficulty passed through the distress in their own villages, to be provided with seeds, cattle, and implements of husbandry, wherever required, as a free gift, advance monies to buy food-grains to last them between now and harvest time (to be recouped when the crops are gathered) and lastly to adopt a generous policy of remission of revenue arrears, more or less on the lines so beneficially pursued by the Government of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh during the late famine.—We have etc.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, *President.*
DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
AMIRUDIN TYABJI,
Honorary Secretaries.

A CEYLON VOLUNTEER ON SOUTH AFRICAN HOSPITALS.

By the courtesy of Dr. Crabb, of Kandy, a Colombo paper has been able to make some interesting extracts from a letter written from Bloemfontein on May 6th by a former army medical officer in Kandy, who was attached to the Royal Horse Artillery which took part in the relief of Kimberley, and was with Pike's Field Hospital at the battle of Driefontein, where he remained with several hundred sick and wounded until the whole were removed to Bloemfontein. After giving details of his work and movements the writer continues:—

Bloemfontein is at present one huge hospital, and we have actually about 5,000 sick and wounded here to-day, over 2,000 being enterics, so the doctors are kept flying about, many of them too being ill.

I have seen a lot of the C. M. I. Poor fellows, they have had a real bad time of it. . . . I was able to take three of them into my hospital, Wilson, Henning, and Wright (Tommy) are enterics. "T. Y" is dangerously ill, has been so for days, just hovering between life and death. You can tell his friends in Ceylon that what could be done has been done for him. He has had most skilled English nurses day and night, and every luxury and delicacy that could be got for him. It is wonderful how well the Red Cross Society supply everything. Tommy Wright, through their goodness, has got everything he has wanted; he would not have got all in Ceylon or more in London. I do hope he pulls through—Ceylon's most popular man. He is a mere shadow now, but is conscious in after days and nights of raving. Wilson and Henning are doing well. Louis Wright is dangerously ill with enteric and complications in a boarding-house. Hopper and Hodgson are both in here with fever cases—ill to-day. I have attended heaps of them. Captain Anderson is very ill with dysentery in one of the hospitals. I do feel for them all. You have no idea how they have roughed it, or the bad time they have had of it. I am glad I was able to do something for them. It is queer I came across them all. They are so bad as regards their health, that to-day when they went on they could only muster 40 out of 120! I don't think you could catch one of them volunteering again. Hortin looks very fit. He is a splendid man, and is going to get a commission in a cavalry regiment. Carey, Farquharson Saville, Maclaren, and Graham Clark, have all been under me, and heaps more of them. Ferguson is invaluable to them; he doctors them all; he is a real good fellow.

May 7th—The evening before last Hopper and Hodgson came, regularly tottering in, to see me. Both were awfully bad I made up beds on the floor for them for the night, and got them into a larger hospital here yesterday morning. . . . . .

I cannot see why we are fighting for this cursed country; I think we ought to fight to get out of it. We go miles and miles without seeing a tree; as for the water, it is fearful. Of course, it has caused all the enteric. We used regularly to drink liquided mud.

The new Earl of Radnor (previously Viscount Folkestone, M.P., is the second peer who has succeeded to his title while serving in South Africa. The Duke of Westminster, it will be remembered, was on Sir A. Milner's staff when the late Duke died, and after a short visit to England returned to his duties at Capetown. The Earl of Radnor is Major in the 1st Wiltshire Volunteers.

The death has occurred in Dublin of Sir Richard Bolton M'Causland, at the patriarchal age of 91 years. He was an M.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, and was the Recorder of Singapore, a position from which he retired so long ago as 1866. He was the son of Wm. James M'Causland, of Dublin, and married, in 1841, Fanny Mary, the daughter of Edward Blake, D.L., J.P., of Castlegrove, co. Galway. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1833.

The Queen, it would seem, is a collector of old manuscripts referring to Windsor and the neighbourhood. Mr. Frank Murray, the Leicester bookseller, states that he has just sold such a manuscript to Her Majesty for £25. It is nearly three hundred years old, and is altogether a quaintly set-out page in the records of Windsor. The manuscript turned up in a casual way.

Messrs. John Jameson and Son, Ld., Dublin, inform us that the Court of Appeal have granted a perpetual injunction restraining the Dublin Distillers Co. from using in connection with their business the name "Jameson" unless accompanied by the prefix "William" in letters of uniform size and similar design with those of "Jameson," or unless accompanied by some abbreviation of "William" and with the suffix "& Co.," the abbreviation and suffix to be uniform in size and design with "Jameson."

THE KEY TO INDIA.

Mr J. Walton, M.P., presided at a meeting of the East India Association on June 12, when a paper was read by Mr. Archibald R. Colquhoun on "Afghanistan the Key to India.

Mr. Colquhoun remarked that the question of Afghanistan, though of the most vital importance to the empire, was being almost entirely overlooked in the tremendous problems agitating the world elsewhere. The slow but steady movement of Russia towards India was no new thing, nor was it a cry of "wolf." At the present time Russia was formally established at Kushk, at the very gates of Herat, while the nearest British troops were 400 miles distant at Chaman. That one fact should surely arouse apprehension.

RUSSIA'S AIM.

The object which Russia had in view was the occupation of Herat and Western Afghanistan and later of Candahar and Southern Afghanistan, the gradual absorption indeed of the greater part of Afghanistan, and the securing of easy access to and commanding positions on the Eastern Frontier. Twenty years ago the country between Krasnovsk and Afghanistan was not only difficult to traverse but occupied by hostile tribes. Now, thanks to her Transcaspian Railway, Russia had the use of Merv, Samarkhand, and Kushk as her starting-points for a further forward movement. Herat was on the line of least resistance so far as the invasion of India was concerned, and though that district and Beloochistan lay the best and indeed the only practicable route for a large body of troops, Russia would find Herat an admirable base to further extend her influence in the country. Not the least of the advantages would be the increase of prestige which such a proceeding would secure to her throughout the whole of Central Asia, and the corresponding decline in British influence. The Ameer's attitude was problematical. According to M. Vambery, he was perfectly indifferent to both Powers, his own words being—"What matters it whether it be white dog or black dog? They are both dogs." The Russians claimed him as a Russophil. On the whole, perhaps, he regarded Russia with a greater amount of fear. When he died dissensions would certainly arise, and then Russia would utilise her opportunity.

BRITAIN'S TRUE POLICY.

Though Herat might not be the absolute key to the plains of the Indus it was nevertheless the key to Afghanistan, which was itself the key to India. Once Russia obtained possession of Herat, from which place she could easily advance her troops to Candahar, Great Britain would be quite unable to wrest that town from her. Many English military writers advocated the policy of defending India on her present frontiers, but he maintained that the arguments in favour of defending Afghanistan actively were of infinitely greater weight. The true line of defence for India, in his opinion, was to go forward, occupy Cabul, Candahar, and Ghazni, and establish outposts on the Hindoo Koosh, reserving the right to make further advances beyond the Helmund and elsewhere. Communications should be opened up throughout Afghanistan, trade relation with the natives should be developed, and British railways should be constructed, notably from Peshawar to Cabul and Quetta to Seistan, with branches south to the Persian Gulf. There was still time to check Russia in her career of conquest, but that could not be done until in her progress southward and sunwards she met some Power stronger than herself. That Power could only be Britain. It was not at one particular point that Great Britain required to stiffen her policy; it was all along the line of Russian advance. The time had gone by for buffer States. Where we did not go Russia certainly would. The effective and immediate introduction into these territories of British capital, British railways, and British influence was absolutely essential if we did not wish to find our rival there before us.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

The chairman said that personally he had no unreasoning jealousy of Russia. He was full of admiration for her splendid activity, and the courage and enterprise she displayed. She was steadily advancing her military occupation of great regions of Asia by means of railway communications on which she was spending something like 100,000,000l. Nobody would have believed 30 years ago that it was possible that she would possess a railway as she now did almost to the gates of Herat. To-day Russia was in practical control of Northern Persia, and if we were not wide awake to safeguard our interests before many years were over Southern Persia also would pass under her domination. While Russia had been putting forward such magnificent efforts to extend her influence and power, he felt humiliated as an Englishman, to think that the British Government had pursued practically a do-nothing policy. Personally he did not regard Afghanistan as by any means the only key to India. A graver danger to India might eventually arise if Russia acquired Persia and the power of constructing a railway through Beloochistan to the frontier of India. He thought we made a grave mistake not to occupy and hold Candahar years ago as a safeguard against Russian advance and aggression to our detriment in Afghanistan.

A discussion followed in which Mr. Thorburn, Mrs. Bishop, and others took part.

PLEA FOR EFFECTIVE OCCUPATION.

Mr. Colquhoun, in replying, said he wished to impress on his hearers the fact that the old theory of buffer states in Asia had gone by the board. That was thoroughly understood in Russia, and where we did not go she would. Afghanistan was the key to India, because it was by constant pressure on Afghanistan, and still more by the occupation of the country, that Russia would always be able to have her own way in every part of Asia, and possibly in many quarters in Europe. He could not agree with the suggestion that Great Britain should proclaim a Monroe Doctrine with regard to the territories in question. When the circumstances of Britain as a world-Power, and the weakness and vacillation of our policy were considered, could it be imagined that anyone would pay the slightest attention to such a proclamation. Had we not constantly formulated Monroe doctrines, and as constantly eaten them afterwards? He maintained that we must do in Afghanistan and Beloochistan as we must do in China. If we wanted the Russians not to eat up the whole of those territories we must go forward and have an effective occupation. If we did not Russia would.

The customary vote of thanks concluded the proceedings.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, June 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col A M Crofts, I M S, B	Mr D M Scobie, B
Major H E Banatbala, I M S, B	Mr R A Molloy, B
Capt H Des Vœux, B	Mr W E Curry, B
Capt B H Rooke, B	Mr M C C Poole, B
Capt R A E Benn, B	Mr L W Seymour, B
Capt F R M C Mauduit, B	Mr C W A Bruce, B
Capt F D Maxwell, B	Mr F D'A O Wolfe-Murray, M Cov
Cap. C J Windham, B	Mr I Brown, M
Lieut H A K Gough, B	Mr W B Kitching, M
Mr H D Watson, B Cov	Mr C W Martin, M
Mr G R Dampier, B Cov	Mr R Menneer, Bo
Mr J McC Wright, B Cov	Mr H F Beale, Bo
Mr D Calnan, B Cov	Col B C Graves
Mr J E Burges, B Cov	Col C Pulley
Mr C Fisher, B Cov	Lieut-Col G Turner Jones
Mr J O B Power, B	Lieut-Col E A Barclay
Mr R S Strachey, B	Major R C C Cox
Mr St L B Aldworth, B	Major E C M Lushington
Mr W Chadwick, B	Major E H Rivett-Carnac
Mr G Pitcher, B	Major W A Cokery
Mr K S Hachamji Rawaji, B	Capt J Chavtor-White
Mr W Hawthorne, B	Capt T McKay
Mr J A O'Maley, B	Cap. J O S Fayrer
Mr E J A A Mitchell, B	Capt J Fisher
Mr G Elliot, B	Cap. G J C Hall
Mr E H Clemanson, B	Capt C Dear
Mr H S Johnstone, B	Capt W J Peyton
Mr F H Smith, B	Lieut H C Beadon
Mr P M Madge, B	Lieut G A Penear
	Lieut W C Nicholson
	Lieut C R Wilkinson

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col R Cobb, I M S, B, 3 mo extraordinary leave on M C	Lieut-Col F B Deane, 4 mo
Major D Agnew, B Cov, 21 days' furl	Capt W Kirkpatrick, 4 days
Mr A Campbell, B, 4 mo extraordinary leave	Capt H S Hazelgrove, 4 mo
Mr J D Montague, Bo, 4 mo M C, the period subsequent to Nov 14 being extraordinary leave	Lieut C R Rowsell, 14 days
Mr F Wright, Bo, 4 mo M C	Lieut N B Dunscombe, 4 mo
	Lieut J R Brown, 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major G H Watson, B	Capt R G Macpherson
Mr P D Agnew, B Cov	Capt M K Schanlieb
Mr J A E Burrup, B	Capt J J Bourke
Mr J Sewell, B	Lieut J Macpherson
Dr E Hultzsch, M	Lieut C R Rowsell
Mr W D Wilkins, Bo	Lieut C A G Shoubridge
Major R F Anderson	Lieut E A Swinho

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

FOREIGN TROOPS AT TIENTSIN.

FRENCH AND RUSSIAN ARMAMENTS.

Tientsin, June 15.

Yesterday, Gens. Tung and Ma were reported to be concentrating their forces at Feng Tai.

It is reported that Nieh has been degraded.

Boxers are openly drilling in Tientsin City.

The foreign forces are accumulating here. The Russian troops have brought four big guns, with a hundred horses, many waggons, and stores.

The British troops have brought a searchlight apparatus; and the French sailors a siege gun and equipment.

Peking, via Shanghai, June 15.

Numbers of Christian refugee converts are flocking into the city. The British Minister is keeping all the British guards at the Legation. A defence of the lives and property of the Europeans in the city can be maintained as long as the Boxers are not assisted by the Chinese troops. The European Legations, the Customs House, the American Methodist chapel, and the North Cathedral are all barricaded. The other mission buildings and churches have been handed over to the care of the Government. More foreign guards are on their way here, but as yet nothing has been heard from them. The City is at present comparatively safe.

The Chancellor of the Japanese Legation went out on a round of inspection on Monday afternoon, and when near the station was attacked and killed by Boxers. The Tsung-li-Yamen are sending men to bring in the body.

EMPRESS'S ANSWER TO THE POWERS.

Shanghai, June 15.

Prince Ching, one of the Presidents of the Tsung-li-Yamen, and Vice-President of the Imperial household, has with several others, resigned the Tsung-li-Yamen. Prince Tuan, the head of the Boxers and the father of the heir-apparent, with two others equally reactionary, have been appointed in their stead. The answer of the Dowager Empress to the demands of the Powers for the suppression of the Boxers is, therefore, the appointment of Prince Tuan, the president of the order, to the leadership of the Tsung-li-Yamen. The Chinese have withdrawn their opposition to a British steamer running from Shanghai to Chusan. A foreign missionary is said to be a prisoner with the Boxers.

RISING IN YUNNAN.

We are advised that authentic information has been received by cable in the City to-day from Shanghai, to the effect that the British and French mission stations at Yunnan-fu, the chief city in the Province of Yunnan, have been burned down by rebels. This news is of the utmost importance, as it points to a serious state of unrest in the remotest portions of the Chinese Empire, and probably has a connection with the rising round Peking. Great Britain possesses, with France, exclusive rights of great value in Yunnan, a British railway having been projected from Barmah through Yunnan to the city where the riots have just taken place. It is presumed that the British Government will demand instant indemnity for the outrage.

We could not publish a tithe of the telegrams which have reached this country from China during the past week, says the home paper of June 15. All we can do is to select a few of the more significant. We take them in the chronological order of their publication in London.

The following telegrams have been published:—

Pekin, June 8 ("Times").—The serious condition of affairs in Pekin is reacting on the provinces, and the French Minister has received a telegram stating that the French consul at Mong-tsze and the French agent at Yunnan-fu have both been compelled to retire from their posts, as the Viceroy announced that he was unable to guarantee their safety.

Later.—The "Boxers" yesterday burned the Russian chapel at Tung-ting-an 35 miles north of Pekin.

Hsu-chingcheang, the director of railways, admits that the destruction of the railway is continuing, the Tsung-li-Yamen being powerless to prevent it, and that it is useless to expect an early restoration of communication.

Tien-Tsin, June 7 (Reuter).—A detachment of 75 British Marines is now waiting at the station for permission to proceed by train to Pekin. The train service between Tien-tsin and Pekin is again suspended. The Chinese authorities would not allow the British Marines and bluejackets to entrain, although they offered to repair the line as they went.

Seventy-five Austrian and 80 Russian troops arrived here to-day.

The French warships d' Entrecasteaux and Jean Bart and the Russian warship Rossia have arrived at Taku.

Shanghai, June 8 (Dalziel.)—The losses on the Lu-han and Pekin-Tien-tsin railways estimated officially at from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 taels should be taken as approximate, as Chinese estimates are always more or less elastic.

Pekin, June 8.—Despite the news, known in Pekin yesterday, that more railway stations had been burned, the position is no worse here. The Legation guards are exercising an effective restraining influence.

Several British mission stations have been closed, and the missionaries and their families are leaving to seek the portection of the Legation. In consequence of the disturbed state of the district and the impossibility of obtaining adequate Government protection, the American missionaries have closed their large missionary establishment at Tung-chaus, near Pekin, and sought safety in Pekin itself, where they arrived to-day.

All foreigners, both Protestant and Roman Catholic condemn the amazing effrontery of the imperial decree telegraphed to you yesterday, which throughout blames the Christians and screens the "Boxers."

June 10.—The Empress and the Emperor returned to Pekin yesterday, escorted by soldiery under Tung-Fuh-Siang.

Tien-Tsin, June 9 ("Reuter").—The German warship Hansa has arrived at Taku. Fifty British and 30 Russian troops have reached here.

Telegraphic advices from Pao-ting-fu show that that place was in safety at 4-30 to-day. Messages from Pekin state that the situation there is precarious, and assistance is urgently needed. I am informed that 400 British are ready to land from H.M.S. Barfleur, and also that the special train which left here passed Yang-tsun safely.

TROOPS FOR PEKIN.

June 10.—About 1,500 foreign troops of arms all left here for Pekin in two troop trains this morning.

The first train left here this morning at 9-30 with Admiral Seymour and his Staff and 650 British, of whom 570 were safely landed during the night. They came on here in trains from Taku. The train also took Capt. McCalla, some other officers, and 100 Americans, 40 Italians, and 25 Austrians. A Hotchkiss and other guns were mounted on a car in front of the engine and still more guns were in position in the centre of the train. A second train left at 11 a.m. conveying about 600 British, Japanese, Russian, and French troops. Railway experts say the trains cannot reach Pekin before Monday night.

Her Majesty's ship Phœnix arrived on Saturday night. There are now 31 foreign war vessels at Taku. It is reported that the Boxers are in force around Ching-hai, 23 miles south of Tien-tsin.

Shanghai, June 9 (Dalziel).—The Tsung-li-Yamen has made a protest to the Ministers against the presence of such large foreign forces. It asserts that these cannot be required only for the protection of the Legations, but are really the establishing of a garrison in the capital of an independent and friendly State.

The answer to this protest is unknown.

Later.—According to despatches received to-day from Peking, dated yesterday, all the foreigners in the Volunteer corps are under arms and guns are mounted.

The approaches to Legation Street are surrounded by howling Chinese mobs and undisciplined soldiery.

The Empress meanwhile is reviving theatricals at the Palace.

PRINCE CHING SUPERSEDED.

Pekin, June 11 ("Times").—Changes have been made in the Tsung-li-Yamen. One Chinese has retired and four Manchus, rigidly Conservative, have been appointed. Prince Ching, the only member with a knowledge of foreign affairs, has been superseded as President by Prince Tuan, father of the Crown Prince, a powerful supporter of the "Boxer" brotherhood.

The British Legation's new summer residence in the hills whose destruction has for some time been threatened, was totally burned during the night by some unknown "Boxers" or soldiers. The buildings had been formally placed under the protection of the Chinese Government and were unoccupied. No lives were lost.

PUSHING ON TO PEKIN.

Tien-tsin, June 10 (Reuter).—A special train left here at 5 p.m. with 30 British troops to guard Tongshan. It is considered that this number will prove inadequate if trouble arises there. All the North China railways are at a standstill. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining the Viceroy's permission to take a third special train for Pekin, foreign troops occupied the cars upon which the Chinese driver ran away with the engine and others began to pull up the track. The troops, however, cleared away the rabble at the point of the bayonet and seized the engine.

When the Viceroy was informed of this he granted the permission which he had withheld. The train left at 5-15 p.m. with about 500 men, comprising 350 Germans, 80 British, and about 70 Frenchmen.

Four hundred British are ready to land from her Majesty's ship Aurora, not her Majesty's ship Barfleur as stated yesterday. The British torpedo-boat destroyers Whiting and Fame are in the river at Taku.

June 11.—The captain of the Aurora, who is in charge of the British defences at Tien-tsin, commandeered a third special train yesterday. A fourth left at noon to-day with 213 Russians and two guns and 62 French, together with stores and one gun for the British corps.

The foreign forces are at Lang-fang, 40 miles from Pekin. It is doubtful whether they can reach the capital before Tuesday. There is no news from Pekin.

JAPANESE DEMANDS.

Shanghai, June 12 ("Times").—A telegram from the Tsung-li-Yamen to Wang ch'inchun, the Governor of Ngan-whei, dated June 9, states that Russia is about to bring a large force to Pekin.

The Japanese Minister is pressing for the recognition of a Japanese sphere of influence in the provinces of Che-kiang, Fo-kien and Kiang-si.

The Nanking Viceroy has received orders to use special vigilance to prevent British aggression in the Yang-tse Valley, which the Manchu Party appears to expect as the result of events in the north.

It is noteworthy that in this crisis British interests in the Yang-tse Valley are practically unprotected, the entire force available between Shanghai and Ichang consisting of three diminutive gunboats.

Shanghai, June 12 (Dalziel).—The complete isolation of Pekin continues, telegraphic, postal, and railway means of communication being stopped.

Admiral Seymour is preparing quarters at Tientsin for four companies of the Welsh Fusiliers from Hong Kong, who are expected on Wednesday week.

DEFEAT OF THE "BOXERS."

The following has been issued from the Foreign Office:—

The international force under the British Admiral found the "Boxers" in considerable strength near the railway at Lang-fang on the 11th inst. and engaged them.

They fled, leaving about 35 killed.

There were no casualties on our side.

Lang-fang is half-way between Tien-tsin and Pekin.

Pekin, June 12, 2 p. m. ("Times").—M. Suzlyama, Chancellor of the Japanese Legation, while proceeding alone and unprotected on official duty, was brutally murdered by soldiers of General Tungfuhsiang, the favourite bodyguard of the Empress, yesterday at Manigate Road Railway Station.

Tien-tsin, June 12.—The expedition now on its way to Pekin numbers 2,044 men and is composed as follows:—British, 915; German, 350; Russian, 300; French, 158; American, 104; Japanese, 52; Italian, 40; Austrian, 25.

Hongkong, June 13.—The steamship Haitan, owned by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., has been chartered to convey 600 troops to Tien-tsin.

Later.—Orders have been issued to the Hong Kong contingent to embark on the transport to-morrow afternoon in order to proceed to Tien-tsin. The dockyard hands are working overtime to get the vessel ready for the reception of the troops. Major Morris, of the Artillery, is in command of the force.

Yokohama, June 13.—More Japanese warships are proceeding to Taku. A strong land force will probably also be sent to China unless the situation in that country shows signs of improvement.

The newspapers urge the Government to take an active share in the joint action of the Powers.

The Cabinet troubles have ceased for the present.

APPEAL FROM THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

The redoubtable "Daily Express" has received from its Shanghai correspondent what he terms a "poignant personal appeal" for the help of Europe in China's present difficulties. This is published at the request of Weng Tung Ho, who was formerly the Emperor's tutor. The correspondent says:—

It is with the special sanction of the Emperor and his party, which includes three ruling Viceroys whose names were given to me, but are not at present to be made public, that this important message is sent through you to the peoples of the West.

We select the following passages from this interesting communication:—

The Government of China being virtually non-existent, the Emperor proposes that the foreign Powers whose troops dominate the capital shall remove his imperial person from the Palace, in which his Majesty is confined as a prisoner; shall declare the Empress Hsi Tsi and her present Ministers to be usurpers; and shall bring the Emperor Kwang Hsu to Nanking, Wuchang, or Shanghai whichever the said foreign Powers deem to be the most suitable situation for a new capital of the Chinese Empire.

Under the new conditions thus brought into existence it is proposed by his Majesty and his advisers that the foreign Powers should declare a joint protectorate, which will undertake the task of governing the country through his Majesty.

The Joint Protectorate should abolish the present Boards at Pekin, appoint new Ministers from among the Emperor's progressive officials, and form strong foreign advisory boards, who will voice the selection and framing of the reforming laws to be adopted.

The said Board should disband the existing so-called armies, which are useless, and only constitute sources of danger and in their place should establish a foreign-officered gendarmerie, and provide gunboats for the protection of the rivers.

The Foreign Joint Protectorate should assume entire control of the Customs, posts, and telegraphs, working these departments with the best Chinese officials available.

The Protectorate should also establish a uniform currency, readjust the present corrupt and unequal system of taxation, and open the country to the Powers who guarantee the integrity of China as unreservedly as Japan is opened.

It is proposed, further, that all foreign relations shall be subject to the approval of a special board representing the Powers most largely interested in the empire.

The Powers should also ensure the freedom and safety of residence, religion, travel, and pursuits for Chinese and foreigners alike, and make certain the abolition of the present hated regime.

The proclamation of a new China under the people's beloved Emperor would meet with general peaceful acceptance, and would result in the dissolution of the present disturbances.

The outcome would be the introduction of new ideas and projects and the dismissal of old ones.

The conquest and division of China would be possible with 100,000 troops, but to retain the Government of the empire it would require 1,000,000 soldiers and centuries of work, and the task would end in the unhappiest results for both the conquered and the conquerors.

All would accept the Emperor Kwang Hsu, who is completely identified with the people and wholly against their present vicious rulers, who deprived him of power and brought about conditions which the Powers could easily have averted.

His Majesty and his advisers beg America and Japan to pause before resorting to dismemberment, which can be deferred at least until the Emperor's efforts to govern his people and restore happiness to this great division of the human race have proved abortive.

FOREIGN VIEWS AND ACTION.

BERLIN.

Berlin, June 8 (Standard).—I understand that the Powers have agreed for the present, not to sign a "protocol de desinteressement," because the Chinese Question, up to now, is one which mainly affects civilisation in general. But the Powers are also convinced of the correctness of the German view, that a very large force of soldiers and Marines must be landed in China if it is wished to make an impression. The term of two months, fixed by England, the United States, France, and Germany, for the suppression of the "Boxer" rising, has passed, without the Tsung-li-Yamen having kept their promise to do so. On the contrary, the situation is highly critical, and may become still more so. It is, therefore, almost certain that further ships and troops will be ordered to Taku and Tien-tsin respectively.

All the experts here are convinced that the co-operation of the Powers will bring about the desired result, and that diplomatic pressure upon the Empress-Dowager and the Mandarins, combined with energetic action against the "Boxers," will suffice to keep the solution of the question within non-political limits. Germany has not and will not take the initiative in Chinese affairs, except in her own protectorate; but by joining the other Powers she will show that she is animated by the same sense of solidarity as they are. It is, therefore, quite irrelevant whether one Power or the other lands more troops than the rest, now that they have all of them proved their concord.

VIENNA.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphs (June 12):—

A general conviction prevails, presumably based on information, that none of the parties directly concerned see any objection to availing themselves of the large force which Russia has at hand, in addition to their own limited contingents, for the protection of the Christians. Trustworthy accounts continue to be received from St. Petersburg, tending to show that Russia does not for the moment seek to turn the situation to account for her own advantage, but like all the other Powers is bent exclusively on restoring order.

PARIS

Paris, June 8 ("Standard").—At the Cabinet Council held to-day at the Elysee M. Delcasse communicated to his colleagues the despatches he had received relative to the situation in China. M. Pichon, the French Minister at Pekin, continues to act in concert with his colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps. On his side Admiral Courrejolles, commanding the French Naval Division in the Far East, is at Taku, and has received order to concert with the Admirals of the other Powers for the execution of the measures it may be requisite to take for the protection of the lives and property of Europeans.

SPEECH BY M. DELCASSE.

In the Chamber on June 11, M. Deny Cochin put a question to M. Delcasse on events in China. In the course of his reply the French Foreign Minister said:—

The common peril dictates the resolutions of the Powers. I will not consider at this moment whether they have divergent views. What I can affirm is that solidarity is the surest guarantee of the security of each. If the Chinese Government does not endeavour to repress an insurrection, at which it does not appear to be either alarmed or even surprised, fresh and serious misfortunes must be expected. I have placed at the disposal of our Minister all the naval forces at present in Chinese waters. I have ordered him to keep in constant communication with his diplomatic colleagues, among whom the most entire accord has not ceased to prevail. Steps have just been taken by the Legations to call upon the Government an end to the movement which imperils the empire at the same time that it menaces the interests of the European Powers, failing which the Legations will have to take their own measures.

If a divergence were to arise among the Powers it could only be as to who should be first and which should have the promptest and most effective means of defending, along with its own cause, the cause of civilisation. It is not merely the north of China which calls for anxiety. The Chamber knows that on the very frontier of Tonquin, in Yunnan, France carries on economic enterprises. Until recently we had in Yunnan a technical staff of engineers making the preliminary works for the railway which is to connect Tonquin with the capital of the province. A high functionary of the Foreign Office served as intermediary between the director of the works and the Chinese authorities. The agitation existing in the north of China recently appeared in the south to such a degree that our consul thought it well to arm in order to defend himself, his staff, and the railway staff. This agitation against foreigners has recently redoubled, and is so menacing for our countrymen that the Viceroy declared himself powerless to protect them. In a recent telegram our consul, M. Francois, informed me that it seemed necessary to fall back on Yunnan with all his subordinates and the missionaries. I have telegraphed to M. Francois to propose sending troops to meet him if he deems necessary, because he alone is in a position to judge whether the news of the despatch of troops would not be calculated to increase the peril of our countrymen and to ruin instead of saving them.

For those acquainted with Chinese affairs this is an elementary precaution. We should, if necessary, act with all the more vigour as, after the explanation of our policy in China, a policy which has been approved by Parliament, it is beyond doubt, that no desire of barren conquest torments us, but that we simply desired to carry out the enterprises which have been conceded to us by treaty, while it is clear that considerations of a paramount order, considerations of general policy, place us above attempts and temptations necessitating a scattering of forces which the care of vital interests makes it a duty to keep as far as possible close at hand. (Hear, hear.) On this point I am convinced that the sentiment of the Government has not ceased to be that of France. (Cheers.)

M. Cochin, remarking that precautions in Yunnan were not enough, asked what had been done in the north of China, especially in Pekin, where the European Legations were in danger.

M. Delcasse: "I think I have given clear explanations while respecting the reserve incumbent on me. I repeat that there is an entire understanding between the members of the Diplomatic Corps. I have placed at M. Pichon's disposal all the forces of the naval division, and I have added that other forces were ready to join him at the first summons. For the accomplishment of this task, I have the fullest confidence in M. Pichon."

M. Cochin expressed regret that M. Delcasse had seemed to dwell on the mildness of his intentions, and not on the severity with which any insults to the flag would be repressed. (Applause from the Right.) The subject then dropped.

Writing on June 12 the correspondent of the "Standard" in Paris reports:—

The opinion that yet more energetic measures will have to be taken by the Concert of the Powers in China is rapidly gaining ground here, especially as the complicity of the Dowager-Empress in the "Boxer" movement is no longer doubted by anyone. The political and diplomatic world here received with great satisfaction the authoritative announcement made by M. Delcasse in the Chamber yesterday that complete accord prevailed among the Powers for the suppression of the "Boxers," and to protect the lives and property of Europeans in the Celestial Empire.

The semi-official "Temps" says that, when once the French Consul has succeeded in bringing the Frenchmen who were working in Yunnan back to Tonquin in safety, "the Chinese authorities will be made to remember their international obligations. France does not aim at effecting sterile conquest in China. Her object is economic penetration into that immense empire. She is determined to have her share of free access to that incomparable outlet for commerce and industry."

Both this organ of the French Foreign Ministry and the "Debats" agree in declaring that the moment has come for energetic action. The "Debats" says that extreme measures will, perhaps, have to be taken either against the Chinese Government or the Empress, who inspires it. Even in that case, it contends that hesitation would be an enormous fault, which might entail the gravest consequences. Referring to the solidity of the understanding between the Powers for collective intervention in China, the "Debats" contends that, though the various European States may have divergent views with regard to the Celestial Empire, all the Cabinets must admit that M. Delcasse was right in affirming that the only guarantee for their common interests is solidarity on the present occasion. It adds:—

"If they did not agree to act in concert for the suppression of the insurrection, the inevitable development of that movement would for the future close China to all the Powers without distinction."

ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, June 8 (Reuter).—It is declared that the Russian Government is firmly resolved, if the dangerous situation in China continues, to take immediate and most energetic military action for the repression of the revolutionary and anti-foreign movement. At the same time, the Russian Government has no intention of dissociating itself from the joint action of the Powers.

St. Petersburg, June 10 (Reuter).—As the result of an understanding between the Russian Government and the other Powers, a despatch has been sent to Port Arthur ordering that 6,000 men of the Russian garrison there shall be held in immediate readiness to leave for Tien-tsin whenever the Russian Minister at Pekin shall ask for their assistance, or circumstances require their intervention.

THE UNITED STATES

Washington, June 8 (Laffan).—Admiral Kempff has cabled the Foreign Office that a meeting has been held of the various naval commanders to consider the advisability of establishing an "international blockade" at Taku, or the temporary occupation of a strip of territory wherein foreigners might take refuge under the protection of the combined fleets. Mr. Conger has cabled his approval of the proposed measures. The Foreign Office has left the matter entirely to his discretion.

A cablegram has been received at the Foreign Office from Mr. Conger stating that the foreign Ministers have decided to demand an audience of the Empress, at which they will insist upon prompt measures being taken for the supression of the "Boxers." Mr. Conger asked whether he should act in conjunction with the other Ministers, and also what attitude he should take up in the event of the Empress refusing the Ministers' demand. The Foreign Office, at the instance of the Cabinet, have replied that their previous instructions to Mr. Conger are adequate for all contingencies.

New York, June 10 ("Times").—The Press seems, on the whole, inclined to approve of the hesitating Chinese policy of the Government. There is a just confidence in Mr. Hay's knowledge of Eastern questions and a disposition to give him a free hand—free, that is, from the daily censorship of an omniscient Press. 'No entangling alliance' is an attitude well suited to the present mood of the American people which is the Presidential mood.

Washington, June 9 (Reuter).—Mr. Conger, the American Minister at Pekin, telegraphs to-day that the situation has not improved. The destruction of railway plant continues, and owing to the inertness of the Chinese troops it will be necessary for foreign troops to protect the line.

The State Department has not thought it necessary to authorise Mr. Conger specifically to employ American forces to guard the railways, and he is free to exercise his discretion. The officials hold that the despatch of warships and the landing of American Marines represent all that can or should be done by the United States for the present. The department remains unshaken in its attitude, and the United States, while willing to work on parallel lines with the other Powers to restore order, insists on maintaining its independence of action. It is pointed out that the action of the American forces in joining with the other contingents in defending Tien-tsin and the railway is a purely military step and does not constitute a joint political measure.

Mr. Smalley (the "Times" correspondent at New York) wrote on June 11:—

The true traditions of the State Department are opposed to concerted action in the East with the other Powers. Even Mr. Hay, relying on recent written pledges, believes that he can keep the door open to American trade whatever happens. It is true, nevertheless, that old traditions are of doubtful force since the Philippines became American, and American interests became closely identified in the East with British. Opinion changes here slowly, but should Christendom find itself compelled to interfere in China for the sake of Christianity and civilisation, and should the United States alone stand aloof, it is doubtful whether the Administration responsible for her isolation would have strengthened itself with the American people.

The correspondent of the "Standard" at Washington cables (June 12):

Mr. M'Kinley can be relied upon to do nothing in advance of public opinion, as he estimates it; and he knows well that he will obtain support for any forward course. Moreover, he will do nothing to compromise the present strong position of the United States as the opponent of any assaults upon the integrity of China, nor will he permit politics to influence his duty to protect American life and property. Neither for self nor for others will the United States be a party to any indefinite demands upon China. The American force landed, or to be landed, cannot be construed as countenancing any division of China, or threat to its independence. But should a protest be necessary against any action threatening United States' interests, that protest will be prompt and vigorous, whether directed against China or any other Power.

Again, Mr. Smalley wrote on the 13th:—

The first clear expression of impatience at the President's attitude with reference to China appears in to-day's "New York Times," which, admitting that the authorities at Washington are disturbed, and with reason, at the increasing gravity of the Chinese situation, remarks:—

"The programme of splendid isolation which we had laid down for ourselves is evidently impracticable. We have enjoined independent action upon our representatives in Chinese waters, and the latest instructions to Admiral Kempff, made public yesterday continue to enjoin independent action as far as possible. Unfortunately, it is not possible to any extent whatever."

It is not possible, in the opinion of the "New York Times," because the United States have not an adequate force in China, and "we can protect Americans at the widely scattered points where they are threatened only by joining the European concert. It is not necessary to take part in the subsequent division of the spoil." It is probable that the Secretary of State sees all this, it is probable that when the moment comes delicate distinctions between joint and concerted action will be dropped. Indeed, there is nothing in the recent telegrams from Tien-tsin and Pekin to show they are maintained in action. The Minister and the Admiral both appear to be acting cordially with the other Ministers and Admirals.

JAPAN.

Yokama, June 8 (Reuter).—The newspapers deplore the present Cabinet deadlock in Japan in view of the critical situation in China.

The Corean Government is making additional arrests of political suspects and is trying to obtain hold of refugees who have fled to Japan. It is believed that torture and execution await them if they are captured.

Yokama, June 9 (Reuter).—It is believed that the Marquis Ito refuses to accept the leadership of the Liberal party, and therefore, in the absence of a suitable successor, Marshal Yamagata will be compelled to retain the Premiership until the Diet opens in November.

The details which have been received here regarding the barbarities practised at Seoul on Corean officials under Japanese protection have aroused the deepest anger in the Japanese Press, and this feeling has been accentuated by the absolute refusal of the King of Corea to receive the Japanese Minister.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The following telegrams are published:—

St. Petersburg (*Times*).—I learn on good authority that the report published by Reuter from Yokohama, alleging the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and Corea, is absolutely unfounded. Neither the Russians nor the Japanese have any need for an agreement of a secret character, since, at the commencement of the year, certain negotiations were exchanged between them, which were friendly, and which settled the question as to the sphere of influence of each Power in the island. Nothing has since occurred to disturb the agreement, and at the present the result is that the two Powers, who stand in the position of protectors of the island, are on better relations than have ever been reported before. Everything that each has done in Corea has been done with the consent of the other. The statement that the treaty provides for an Empress of Corea who is a member of a Russian house, and for the establishment of the Greek Church as the State religion of the island, is an absurdity. To represent Corea as about to become a province of Russia, to the disadvantage of Japan, is equally absurd, and also a malicious invention. The Czar's Ministers, as an eminent diplomat pointed out to me to-day, have no need for such territory in the Far East, and any arrangement she may make for coaling stations is the result of peaceable negotiations. So far as Russia is concerned Corea is likely to remain for a long time what she is at present—an independent State.

Paris, June 12 (Reuter).—The "Matin" publishes an interview with the Japanese Minister in Paris, who was reported by a Vienna newspaper to have stated that the occupation of Tien-tsin by Russia would lead to grave complications to which Japan could not remain indifferent. His Excellency stated that his utterances had not been correctly reported by the Vienna newspaper, and that all that he had said was that the policy of Japan was essentially pacific and that Japan would co-operate with any Power which would work sincerely and loyally for the maintenance of peace.

Vienna, June 13 ("Times").—I have heard a report to-day that the chances of any serious difference arising between Russia and Japan have diminished. It may be surmised that even if other considerations did not weigh in favour of Russia's avoiding a conflict with Japan, for the present, at all events, her unpreparedness would be decisive in the matter. In another 12 months affairs may present a different aspect, but for the moment Russia is likely to make a virtue of necessity, while Japan would scarcely think of attacking Russia single-handed.

ASHANTI RISING.

THE SIEGE OF KUMASI.

REINFORGEMENT OF THE GARRISON.

The Colonial Office yesterday issued the following official telegrams:—

From Col. Willcocks to Mr. Chamberlain.

Received June 13, 1900.

In addition to letter of June 4, I have received another from Governor of Gold Coast, dated May 16, but its contents known to you with exception of following message:—Two hundred and thirty constabulary, under the command of Morris, arrived at Kumasi from the northern territories May 15. Nkoranzas behaved well (and) gave every assistance. Morris severely wounded, progressing satisfactorily; twelve native soldiers wounded. He was accompanied by Digan, Parmeter, Maguire, Berchoe, Garland, Graham. Read convalescent. Remainder of latter of no importance, referring to previous correspondence. Governor of Gold Coast regrets to report that Assistant-Inspector of Constabulary Maguire killed in action May 29. Gallant British officer; much regretted. No further news.

From Col. Willcocks to Mr. Chamberlain.

Received June 13, 1900.

Prahsu, June 13.

Carriers from Cape Coast not yet arrived at Mansu. Owing to excessive rain roads impassable. White men Obuassi Gold Fields much alarmed. In my opinion need not be; sending message promising to help. Mellis must have reached Kwisa June 12, but I have no further news.—WILLCOCKS.

A Reuter's telegram from Cape Coast Castle, dated June 14, says:—After an interval of nearly a month news has reached here from Kumasi that the garrison there has been augmented to 700 men, owing to the arrival of Maj. Morris from the northern territories on May 15, and also that large numbers of refugees have come in. Capt. Maguire was killed in a sortie, and Maj. Morris was severely wounded, but is doing well. Capt. Hall is still at Bekwai. He is unable to advance owing to the enormous numbers of the enemy, every approach being stockaded and strongly held. The relieving column from here, with its small numbers and numerous carriers, has a gigantic task before it. The final advance will begin as soon as the carriers from here arrive at the front. Five hundred are leaving daily with stores and ammunition.

Four companies of the West African Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Burroughs, left Sierra Leone on Thursday (says Reuter's correspondent) in the Alberville for Cape Coast Castle. The same vessel also takes 350 carriers for transport purposes.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE DINNER CLUB.

The annual dinner of the Indian Civil Service Dinner Club was held on June 11 at the Hotel Cecil. Sir A. Arbuthnot presided, and among others present were:—Sir J. B. Lyall, Sir R. Temple, Sir Lepel Griffin, Mr. W. Seton-Karr, Mr. H. A. Cockerell, C.S.I., Sir, S. C. Bayley, Sir C. C. Stevens, Sir C. J. Lyall, Sir, W. Lee-Warner, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I., Sir J. Westland, Mr. L. R. Ashbusner C.S.I., Sir P. P. Hutchins, Sir E. C. Buck, Mr. A. J. Lawrence, C.I.E., Mr. H. M. Birdwood, and Mr. A. Low, honorary secretary.

The toast of "The Queen-Empress" having been honoured, the chairman proposed "the Indian Civil Service." He said that he would not decry the old system under which he himself and some of those around him were appointed. It served a very useful purpose for a great many years and when they called to mind the names of some of the men appointed he thought it would be agreed that the system, on the whole, was extremely well administered. The system which produced such men could not have been radically wrong, but the times came when, as Englishmen often did, they moved from one extreme to the other—from that of patronage to that of open competition. The latter system had produced men who were not only scholars, but were able and effective administrators. The present service was not inferior to the old one, for the old traditions still remained. The high sense of honour, the capacity for ruling alien races, the strict regard for duties, and the independent expression of opinion were still to be found. The difficulties of famine, plague, and cholera which confronted the Government of India were enough to test the energies and courage of the best of public servants, but he believed they would be successfully met in that the present generation of the Indian Civil Service would show themselves equal to the task.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOERS CUT ROBERTS'S COMMUNICATIONS.

A MILITIA BATTALION CAPTURED.

METHUEN DEFEATS DE WET.

STUBBORN FIGHT NEAR PRETORIA.

BULLER OCCUPIES LAINGS NEK.

(Compiled from the home papers of June 8 to 15.)

THE news from the seat of war during the past week has been both important and exciting. On the 6th inst. the Free State Boers made a raid upon the railway north of Kroonstad, and cut Lord Roberts's communications. They took prisoners the 4th Battalion of the Derbyshire Regiment (the Sherwood Forester's Militia), and, according to their own account, captured a large quantity of stores. The interruption did not, however, continue for long. Lord Roberts sent Lord Methuen to restore communication, and after a fight, in which General de Wet's force was completely beaten and scattered in all directions, this was successfully accomplished on Tuesday. Meanwhile, Lord Roberts attacked General Botha about fifteen miles east of Pretoria, and after a stubborn contest dislodged the Boer leader from a strong position. General Buller has, after a series of brilliant operations, cleared Natal of the enemy, captured Laings Nek, and occupied Volksrust and Wakkerstroom. General Hunter is expected by Lord Roberts to reach Potchefstroom shortly.

BOERS CUT THE TELEGRAPH NORTH OF KROONSTAD.

STRONG REINFORCEMENTS SENT UP.

The following telegram from the General of Communications to the Secretary of State for War, was issued on Saturday:—

Capetown, June 8, 11.5 p.m.—Kelly-Kenny at Bloemfontein reports telegraph line cut at Roodeval to the north of Kroonstad by body of Boers estimated at 2,000 strong, with six field guns.

He is sending strong reinforcements to Kroonstad, and I am reinforcing from Cape Colony.

I hope that the interruption will be only temporary.

TWENTY MILES OF RAILWAY DESTROYED.

The War Office has received the following despatch from the General Officer Commanding at Capetown:—

Capetown, June 10.—Enemy's pickets said to be on line Klipkraal—America Station Spruit to the north of Fairfield.

Information received from natives early in the day of June 9 reports enemy's force in three columns near Honingspruit.

Railway almost completely destroyed between America and Roodeval.

MILITIA BATTALION CAPTURED AT ROODEVAL.

The following telegram from the General of Communications at Capetown to the Secretary of State for War was received on Monday:—

Capetown, June 10, 2.5 p.m.—Following telegram received from Charles Knox, Kroonstad. Begins:—Following casualties reported at Roodeval, June 7. Received from Stonham, commanding Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, dated Rhenoster River, June 8, received here by flag of truce, June 10:—

4th Battalion Derbyshire Regiment (the Sherwood Foresters).—Killed: Lieutenant-Colonel Baird Douglas, Lieutenant Hawley (? Horley), and 15 rank and file.

Wounded.—Colonel Wilkinson, Captain Bailey, Second Lieutenants Hall and Lawder, Lieutenant Blanchard (Canadian Infantry, attached to 4th Derby), and 59 rank and file; Cape Pioneer Railway Regiment, seven rank and file; Shropshire Light Infantry, one; Ammunition Park, one; Royal Marines, one; Post Office Corps, two; Imperial Telegraphs, one.

Stonham reports many severely wounded, and remaining 4th Derbyshire and details prisoners, except six rank and file in his camp. All wounded in his camp, lately occupied by 4th Derbyshire.

Enquiries being made as to names. Will telegraph as soon as possible.

METHUEN ENGAGED.

The War Office on Monday received the following despatch from the General of Communications at Capetown:—

Capetown, June 10, 9.53 p.m.—General Kelly-Kenny reports from Bloemfontein at eleven in the morning of June 10 as follows:—General Methuen, with greater part of his division, was fighting early in the morning of June 8 ten miles to south of Heilbron, where Colvile was reported to be with Highland Brigade. Methuen left Lindley on June 5 with ample supplies for himself and Colvile, leaving Paget to hold Lindley with a sufficient force and supplies. Kelly-Kenny had ordered Knox to press in enemy's outposts, believing enemy's strength exaggerated. All quiet, and no anxiety as regards district to the south. Communications north of Kroonstad cut since June 6.

ENEMY DEFEATED AT HONING SPRUIT.

General Kelly-Kenny telegraphed on Tuesday to the War Office, as follows:—

Bloemfontein, Tuesday (5.25 p.m.).—Our troops from north are at Honing Spruit, having defeated enemy. Will be at America Siding to-morrow at eight a.m. General Knox moves out from Kroonstad to intercept enemy. Fuller particulars later.

Capetown, June 13, 8 a.m.—The Boers have captured a train at Smaldeel, and have destroyed more than two miles of line. General Hunter drove them off with heavy loss.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

FIGHTING NEAR PRETORIA AND RHENOSTER RIVER.

ENEMY DEFEATED.—DESPATCH FROM LORD ROBERTS.

The following telegram from Major-General Knox to the Secretary of State for War was issued on Wednesday:—

Kroonstad, June 12 (10.50 p.m.).—I have been requested to forward to you from Lord Roberts the following despatch from Pretoria Residency at 8.8 a.m. to-day:—

Pretoria, June 12.—Pretoria and Johannesburg perfectly quiet, and several of the inhabitants have expressed their gratitude at the peace and order which prevail. After surrendering the city Botha retired to a place about fifteen miles east on the Middleburg road. He had a small force at first, but during the last few days the number increased, and his being so near the town kept up excitement in the country, prevented burghers from laying down their arms, and interfered with the collection of supplies. It therefore became necessary to attack them. This I did yesterday. He held a very strong position, practically unassailable in front, which enabled him to place the main position of his troops on his flanks, which he knew from former experience were his vulnerable parts. I sent French with Porter's and Dixons Cavalry Brigades and Hutton's Mounted Infantry round by our left; Ian Hamilton with Broadwood's and Gordon's Cavalry Brigades, Ridley's Mounted Infantry, and Bruce Hamilton's Infantry Brigades round by our right. Both columns met with great opposition, but about three in the afternoon I saw two of Hamilton's infantry battalions advancing to what appeared to be the key of the enemy's defence on their left flank. This was almost gained before dark, and I ordered the force to bivouac on the ground they had won. Pole-Carew with his division occupied our centre. As I have explained, he could not attack, but he gradually advanced so as to support Ian Hamilton, and when I left the field was on the line held by the enemy's outposts in the morning. I hurried back to get news of Methuen's movements. On hearing that the Free Staters had taken advantage of our crossing the Vaal to interrupt our line of communication, I sent Kitchener with such troops as could then be spared to Vereeniging with orders to push south and communicate with Methuen, who I knew had a very compact force in the vicinity of Heilbron. I also despatched special messenger to Methuen to push on with all speed to the main line of railway. These two officers met at Vredefort Road Station on the evening of the 10th. They marched yesterday to the Rhenoster River, where Methuen gained a complete victory over De Wet, took possession of his camp, and scattered his troops in all directions. He and Kitchener march to-day

small band of desperate men with him. I learn that the great body of burghers in arms in the north-east of this colony are so heartily sick of continuing the struggle that they are considering the advisability of laying down their arms, with the exception of the fanatical few. It is believed probable that most of the men now opposing us will sue for clemency before many days are over.—Central News.

SIX HUNDRED BOERS SURRENDER.

Hammonia, June 6.—All the latest intelligence received shows that the Boers here are determined to fight to the bitter end.

June 7.—General Rundle's headquarters are still here, although some strategical movements of troops, which obviously cannot be detailed, have been made. General Rundle has acquainted the Boers with the capitulation of Pretoria. The enemy's patrols have been more active recently.—Reuter.

Maseru, June 8.—Six hundred Boers have surrendered to General Rundle and General Brabant's column in the Ficksburg district, and about 4,000 of the enemy have gone beyond Bethlehem.—Reuter.

It is now clear (says the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent) that a considerable number of the burghers are determined to fight to the last gasp against annexation. Many Boers are so ignorant of the events that have occured that they still believe ex-President Steyn can return to Bloemfontein if he thinks it desirable, and they refuse to believe that our army is in the Transvaal or that Johannesburg and Pretoria have fallen. It is probable that we have yet before us several weeks' operations in the eastern part of the Orange River Colony, but I do not anticipate any very serious fighting. The weather at Winburg is now cold and rainy, and this may affect the Boer attitude

BOERS SURROUDED BY 35,000 BRITISH.

Maseru, June 12.—The Boers in the south-west of the Free State occupy a very extensive position, but they are completely surrounded by Generals Methuen, Rundle, and Brabant, who have altogether close upon fifty guns, including a lyddite battery. It is reported that the British forces number nearly 35,000 men, who should be able to deal with the Boers. The result of the operations is anxiously awaited here.—Reuter.

GENERAL BULLER'S ADVANCE.

LAINGS NEK RENDERED UNTENABLE.

The following message was received at the War Office on Friday from Sir Redvers Buller:—

Yellow Broom Farm, June 8, 8.30 p.m.—On the 6th Talbot Coke, with Tenth Brigade and South African Light Horse, seized Van Wyke Hill. The enemy made some resistance and a good deal of sniping. Casualties about four killed and 13 wounded. During the 6th and 7th we got two 4·7 and two 12-pound naval guns on to Van Wyke, and two 5-in guns on the south-west spur of Inkwels. Under cover of their fire Hildyard to day assailed all the spurs of the Berg between Botha's Pass and Inkwels. The attack, which was well planned by General Hildyard and carried out with immense dash by the troops, for whom no mountains were too steep, outflanked the enemy, who were forced to retire from their very strong positions. I do not think, we had any casualties, and I hope I have obtained a position from which I can render Laing's Nek untenable.

BOERS DRIVEN BACK.

General Buller has sent the following despatches to the Secretary of State for War:—

Head-quarters' Camp, Natal, June 10, 8·25 a.m.—Supplies, baggage and waggons having arrived after arduous work through the mountains, we advanced today. We met with some opposition, but soon put the enemy to flight. The Boers retired from one of their chosen positions when attacked by the South African Light Horse, and moved to some kopjes in rear of it.

Our troops fought bravely, and gained the summit. We now hold positions commanding the junction of the Gans Vlei and Klip Rivers.

Headquarters (Natal), June 11, 8.35 a.m.—The force concentrated on Klip River at junction with Gans Vlei last night.

We anticipated that the delile a force of the enemy about 3,000 strong, who had, I think, intended to occupy it, and who retired as soon as our heavy guns opened, which were very smartly brought into action by Major May, R.A., and Captain Jones, R.N. The South African Light Horse and the 2nd Cavalry Brigade were smartly engaged while covering our left front. Casualties about six killed and seven wounded.

Headquarters Natal, June 10.—With reference to my tel-gram of June 8, we halted yesterday to get our trains up pass, which is very steep. I find that the enemy were about 2,000 strong in a very carefully prepared position, which they must by very disheartened not to have held longer than they did. They have all retired about 26 miles to the north-west. I find that our casualties were more than I had thought they first were. They were as follows:—Officer.—2nd West Yorks: Lieutenant F. F. Grant Dalton, severely wounded. Men.—Thornycroft's Mounted Infantry: One wounded. 2nd Devons: Five wounded, 2nd West Yorks: One killed, three wounded. 1st York and Lancs.: Four wounded 1st South Lancs.: One killed.

SHARP FIGHTING—BRITISH CASUALTIES, 100

The War Office on Tuesday received the following telegram from Sir Redvers Buller:—

Headquarters, Natal, June 11, 10.50 p. m.—We forced Almonds Nek to-day. It is not marked on the map, but is the last defile to Charlestown flats. The enemy were in considerable force with several guns in position.

The brunt of the fighting fell upon the 2nd Dorsets, who carried the position at the point of the bayonet, and the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, who were heavily attacked on our right from the very broken country round Ikelini Mountain. I hope that our casualties are less than 100, which considering the extreme length of the position, is much less than I expected. The whole attack was directed by General Hildyard, whose dispositions were extremely good. The Artillery, 10th Brigade, and 3rd Cavalry Brigade did most of the work.

BULLER IN THE TRANSVAAL.

BOERS EVACUATE LAINGS NEK AND MAJUBA.

The following despatch was received at the War Office on Tuesday from General Buller:—

Joubert's Farm, June 12, 5.5 p.m.

Tuesday, 4 p.m.—Encamped four miles north of Volksrust. Laings Nek and Majuba were completely evacuated by Boers last night. General Clery from Ingogo is now coming over the Nek. I have had to camp here for want of water. Corrected list of yesterday's casualties will be sent as soon as received.

WAKKERSTROOM OCCUPIED BY LYTTELTON

Sir Redvers Buller has sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State for War:—

Headquarters, Laings Nek, June 14, 7.50.—General Lyttelton yesterday received the formal submission of the town and district of Wakkerstroom, which the enemy are believed to have completely evacuated

THE BOER FLIGHT.

Joubert's Farm, Wednesday, 8.5 a.m.—General Buller yesterday, after forcing Allemans Nek, marched forward and occupied a position in the vicinity of Volksrust. During the advance we saw the rear of the retreating Boer force on our front. The artillery opened fire upon them, turning their retirement into flight. They made for the hills beyond Sandspruit.

We have occupied Charlestown and Volksrust. The officials came out and made formal surrender. General Clery with his division now holds Laings Nek.—Central News.

BOERS TREKKING TO ERMELO.

Joubert's Farm, June 13, 8.5 a.m.—General Clery has occupied Laings Nek. The Imperial Guides entered Volksrust Town, the inhabitants of which had practically surrendered. The Boers, it is believed, are trekking to Ermelo. The number of Boers killed yesterday is unknown, but their casualties were heavy. A commando of 600 was seen to-day, but no stand was made by them.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

THE BOER RETREAT FROM LAINGS NEK.

Laings Nek, June 13.—General Botha had only left the town two hours before our cavalry entered. On Monday afternoon the Boers at Laings Nek received orders to retreat. Teams of oxen had been held in readiness for a few days to take away the guns. Residents of Volksrust informed us that about fifteen guns had passed through the town in the direction of Ermelo. Both Volksrust and Charlestown contain practically no provisions. The Magistrate at Volksrust admitted that 14 Boers had been buried. The last train for Heidelberg left Volksrust at three o'clock on Tuesday morning. Only 80 of the Wakkerstroom commando followed John Botha on his return from the Free State, Distrust of their general is increasing rapidly among the Boer rank and file. They believed that Botha was guaranteed £15000 and the other commandants £1,000 a year for leaving the Bloggarsburg.—Reuter.

LAINGS NEK TUNNEL LITTLE DAMAGED.

Headquarters, Laings Nek, June 14.—Charlestown has been partially destroyed, but in Volksrust no damage has been done. The Engineers have inspected the tunnel, which was blown up by the Boers, and find that the work of clearing the debris and repairing the damage will occupy only a few days. It is reported that there are a number of Boers to the north-west of Volksrust desirous of surrendering. The occupation of the historic position of the camp under Majuba has been made the occasion of great rejoicings through the camp. The flank movement was a complete success, though it entailed great exertion on the part of the troops engaged.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

Laings Nek, Thursday.—The preparations that the Boers had made to receive our expected advance via Laings Nek and Majuba were most elaborate, a formidable system of entrenchments had been made from Majuba across the Nek, and on to Pogwans Hill, and the position was one of prodigious strength.

Boer prisoners regard Allemans Nek as one of the worst disasters to their arms that has yet occurred.

General Buller inspected the railway tunnel here yesterday. Both ends had been wrecked. Good progress, however, is being made with the work of repair, and it is expected that the line will be clear by Sunday.—Central News.

LATEST FROM ROBERTS.

SURRENDER OF KLERKSDORP

BULLER'S SUCCESS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

LORD ROBERTS, in a telegram issued to-day by the War Office, reports from Pretoria that Klerksdorp surrendered on the 9th, to a party sent by General Hunter. General Grobler, who commanded there, had determined to surrender so soon as he knew for certain that Pretoria was in our possession. His example has been followed by many people in the neighbourhood. Lord Roberts further forwards a report from Lord Kitchener that the Boers attacked a reconstruction train early yesterday morning, near the Rhenoster River. He turned out mounted troops, and drove the enemy off before they could do damage. Our casualties were slight. In a later dispatch the Commander-in-Chief furnishes a list of casualties among the C.I.V.s on the 11th and 12th inst. Lieutenant Alt is among the killed. Lord Roberts adds: "Please inform the Lord Mayor that the battalion greatly distinguished it self." The Queen has sent a telegram to Sir Redvers Buller, rejoicing at his success, and trusting that the wounded are doing well. The General suitably replied to her Majesty's gracious message. It appears that on the occupation of Wakkerstroom by Gen. Lyttelton, a messages from Gen. Botha was intercepted, in which the Boer Commander-in-Chief stated that he could not supply the place with provisions. Yesterday a patrol of Thorneycraft's Horse had a skirmish with a party of Boers near Volksrust. There is also news of skirmishing between Gen. Rundle's forces and the Boers in the Orange River Colony. The General has now a strong force, posted at intervals between Senekal and Ficksburg. If the enemy have succeeded in getting through they must, it is said have passed to the south of Lord Methuen, turning westward on nearing Senekal.

The Kimberley Chamber of Commerce has decided to make urgent representations to the authorities to permit the immediate passage of supplies needed for local industries.

The Ministerial cri is still prevails at Cape Town. A coalition between Mr. Schreiner and Sir Gordon Sprigg is regarded in some quarters as impossible.

WITH GENERAL BULLER.

AN INTERCEPTED MESSAGE FROM BOTHA.

Headquarters, Laing's Nek, June 14.

The following message has been received by Gen. Buller from the Queen:—

"I rejoice at your success, and trust that wounded are doing well."

The General replied expressing the thanks of the troops for her Majesty's gracious message, and stating that the wounded were doing well

Congratulatory telegrams have also been received from the Governor and Prime Minister of Natal and from the Government of Victoria.

When Gen. Lyttelton entered Wakkerstroom, a message from Gen. Botha was intercepted, in which the Boer commander-in-chief stated that he could not supply Wakkerstroom with provisions. A portion of the Boer force which retreated remained at Paardekop. This morning a patrol of Thorneycroft's Horse was fired upon from a hill outside Volksrust. The whole regiment turned out in support of the squadron.—Reuter's Special Service.

KLERKSDORP SURRENDERS.

FIGHT NEAR THE RHENOSTER

The following telegram from Lord Roberts to the Secretary of State for War is issued by the War Office to-day:—

Pretoria Residency, June 14 10 40 p. m.

Klerksdorp surrendered on the 9th, to a party sent on by Gen. Hunter.

Kitchener reports that Boers attacked reconstruction train early this morning, few miles north of Rhenoster River. His turned out mounted troops and drove enemy off before they could do damage. One man was killed and 11 wounded, including Lieut. H. A. Mickisem, R. E., in foot, and Second-Lieut. H. F. Biggs, Volunteer R. E.

A messenger from Klerksdorp reports that Gen. Grobler, who commanded there, determined to surrender so soon as he knew for certain that Pretoria was in our possession. His example has been followed by many people in the neighbourhood, and the court-house is now said to be full of arms.

THE ENTRY INTO PRETORIA.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

Pretoria, June 5,
(via Kronstad, June 14).

It is difficult to describe to-day's doings without exaggeration. I have just witnessed one of the most inspiriting signs possible to imagine. People in the streets screamed, "See the British soldiers?" and burghers came forward with their arms intending to surrender. A small party led by Maj. Maude went out in front and left sentries at important points. In front of the Grand Hotel a wild cheer rent the air as our troops were recognised by the British officers who had been prisoners.

Maj. Maude, having secured the Government buildings, proceeded to the Presidency, which was guarded by President Kruger's bodyguard, left there to protect his wife. Maj. Maude requested permission to see Mrs. Kruger, and explained to her that he was placing a guard over the house in order to secure her from any disturbance. After an exchange of courtesies the guard was accordingly changed.

In the meantime a huge crowd had thronged the Market-square. It consisted of ladies, armed burghers anxious to surrender their arms, Hollanders, doctors, and townsfolk. All were in a state of intense excitement. Some were dejected. Some openly showed their delight.

Then it became known that all the officers who had been prisoners were free. It appeared that the commandant of the Boer prison guard woke them at one o'clock in the morning and insisted on their making preparations for departure. He was promptly seized and disarmed. His adjutant next came with the same message and he was disposed of in the same way. In the end the prisoners were guarding their own guards. They made their way to the market square to meet the incoming troops and were soon exchanging accounts of their experiences and greeting new-found friends.

Lord Roberts and his Staff lunched outside the town pending the conclusion of arrangements for the march-past of the troops. In the march portions of every division and of all arms, except the cavalry, took part. About mid-day the Grenadiers, who furnished the guard of honour, lined the square, which was crowded with spectators. Every point of vantage was filled.

At two o'clock Lord Roberts and his Staff rode into the square, amid a roar of cheering. The released officers shouted themselves hoarse. When the cheering subsided the crowd watched in hushed silence as the small flag worked by Lady Roberts was hoisted on the flagstaff. All the soldiers round the square presented arms and the fifes and drums of the Guards Brigade played the National Anthem. At its conclusion the crowd once more burst into frantic cheering. Everywhere were visible signs of emotion at this, the culminating point of a difficult campaign. Some of the crowd watched the hoisting of the flag, denuding, as it did, the final blow to all their hopes, in dogged silence, but many burghers, even those standing behind the line of Grenadiers with Mausers in their hands ready to surrender, raised their hats as the flag went up.

Then began the march past, the whole of the troops stolid and unemotional, saluting the Field Marshal and marching off as though the ceremony in which they had just taken part and the march through the enemy's capital were an everyday occurrence.—Reuter's Special Service.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 2.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

626 97—M H Khan—Kalloo Sing Loosing and others vs The Hon Manadeo Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D and Captain and V.—Part heard.

97 99—Captain and V—Chimnaji Ramji vs The Hon Manadeo Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D and M H Khan. Part heard.

489 96—M J and M—Laxmidas Harrivalabdas and another vs Sakinaboo and others—Nanu and H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Testamentary Suit.

For dismissal of Caveat.

15 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Harischandra Anandrao Talcherker vs Prabhabatibai—Smethan B and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended Long Causes.

225 1900—Little and Co—Goverdhandas Gooculdas Tejpal vs Nathushanker Pranshanker and others.

218 1900—In person a pauper—Osman Khan Adam Khan Tanajee vs Addoola Khan Mahomed Khan Tanaji.

323 1900—Jayne G S and M—Bai Mithabai widow vs Bai Mulbai widow.

Long Cause.

611 92—Bicknell M and M—Alshabai and another vs Hajee Saboo Sidick—Thakurdass D C and H—Part heard.

502 98—Payne G S and M—Harrilas Ruttonsey vs Ruttonsey Dhanjiani and others—Shankanker and K.

529 99—Khurshed and S—Esmail Moeya Aba Moeya vs Anton Francis Fernandes.

45 99—Peterjee M and K The Administrator General of Bombay vs Anandrao Venayek and others—Crawford Bisgood Co, Crawford and Little and Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Albion, 645 tons, Captain R. Curtis, sailed on Saturday for Bangkok, in balast

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oniponta, 3,420 tons, Captain J. Wilson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in balast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Okara, 3,438 tons, Captain F. W. Fry, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Scindia, 2,032 tons, Captain T P Grachy, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein 12th June, with a cargo of timber and rice.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rajpootana, 1,311 tons, Captain G. A. Shepherd, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE ss Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain G E Pickering, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 16th June, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. M. Mackenzie Co.

THE BISN Co's ss Obra, 3,496 tons, Captain Geo Brown, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Rangoon 14th June via Colombo, brought a cargo of rice.

THE ss Courland, 760 tons, Captain G. Soutor, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Singapore, 13th June in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE ss Hillar 2,094 tons, Captain J Cunningham, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 16th June, with a cargo of coal The vessel is consigned to Messrs Mackenzie and Co.

THE ss Peshawar, 2,202 tons, Captain A McAllister which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta 10th June, via Madras, brought a cargo of coal and general. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE BISN Co's ss Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 28th June, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Hardy, Mr Henderson, Mr and Mrs Jerome, and 125 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

The red buoy on the north side of the 'Whale Reef' off Rajpuri Point, at the entrance of the Janjira Harbour, was removed for the South-West monsoon on the 25th ultimo.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 30.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Dalhousie		Yule	Wet Basin		R I M S
Investigator		Heming	Do.		R I M S
Nancowry		Mills	Do.		R I M S
Marathon		J G Field	Dry dock		Royal Navy
Yanariva	2165	Smith			M M & Co
H Bolckow	623	Baker			B & P S N Co
Cowrie	3155	Davies			Graham & Co
Dwarka	759	Livingstone			M M & Co
Scindia	2030	Gruchey			M M & Co
Dido	31 7	Pickering			M M Co
Hill rag	2081	Cunningham			M M & Co
Arabia	4167	Parfitt			P & O Co
Peshawar	2202	McAlister			H C Joosub
Courland	700	Soutar			H C Joosub
Obra	3196	Brown			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Taber	1384	Coates	Mauritius	7	H Cassum
B	Quito	2152	Baird	Glasgow	2-7	W & A G & Co
C	Johannesberger	1847	Moller	Hamburg		Glade & Co
E	Okinla	3493	MacDiarmida		29-6	M & Co
H & J	Magdala	3310	Greet			Turret Ship
	Tenasserim		do			Receiving Hulk
K	Mars	2497	Curtis	London	3-7	W & A G & Co
L	Indravati	513	Adam			Shepd & Co
M	Zalda	2893	Higgill	Repairing		M M & Co
N	Chusan	2892	Denny	China		17-7 P & O Co
O	Duke of Portland	2451	Long	China		7-7 M M & Co
R	Setos	1234	Carssen	Zanzibar		6-7 F Meyer

HARBOUR WALL.

Pamani	512	Fakeer	M Goa	30 6	Shepd & Co
Bahaduri	839	Ahmed	Karachi	30-6	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Silesia	3108	Verona	Trieste	1-7	A L S N Co
2	Armenia	2213	Shanklin	Marseilles	9-7	W & A G & Co
3	Virawa	21 8	McDougall	China	6-7	M M & Co
4	Ballarat	2889	Feild	China	5-7	P & O Co
5	Coromandel	2783	Albert	China	3-7	P & O S N Co
6	Parramatta	2351	Symons	Aden	7-7	P & O S N Co
9	El Guise	639	Ah nee	Repairing		W & A G & Co
10	Imaum	2705	Penberthy	Antwerp	5-7	K N & Co
15	Kilwa	1653	Rothwell	P Gulf	3-7	M M & Co

MERE WEATHER DRY DOCK.

Arabia	1895 tons gross		A L S N Co

† P & O Coy Dry Dock.
*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at 7h. 51m. 15·7s. corresponding to exactly 3hrs. Greenwich time, or Greenwich meantime, 7h 8m. 4·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m., of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 16·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
29	Peshawar s	McAllister	Calcutta, June 10
30	Arabia s	Parfitt	London, June 7
	Hillcrag s	Cunningham	Calcutta, June 16
	Dido s	Pickering	Calcutta, June 16
	Scindia s	Grouchy	Moulmein, June 12
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi, June 28

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	London Bates (Dr).	Liddell	Calcutta.
	S Franz Ferdinand	Costanzo	Kobe, &c.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi.
	Egypt s	Preston	London.
	Alboin s	Curtis	Bangkok.
	Rajpootana s	Shepherd	Calcutta, &c.
	Okara s	Fry	Rangoon.
July. 1	Oniponta s	Wilson	Calcutta,
	Silesia s	Verona	Trieste,

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 30.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Edinburgh s—14 cases whisky, D Cowasjee; 45 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Clan Ferguson s—30 cases whisky. H S Smith and Co.

Armenia s—70 cases ale, H J Rustomjee and Co; 1 hogshead whisky, B Smyth and Co; 1 hogshead whisky, W B Green and Co; 45 cases whisky and 118 cases port, D Cowasjee; 12 bales paper H Mahomedally; 60 cases confectionery, W and A Graham and Co,

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—225 cases candles, Abdoolally Shaik adum; 250 boxes bar soap, Essabhoy Moola Abdially.

FROM NEW YORK.

Armenia s—19 cases clocks, G A Charpie and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—10 bales hemp, Heerjee Hunsraj; 35 bales hemp, D Balcrishna and Co; 100 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mars s—66 cwt mother of pearl shells, S Bhimjee; 1 cwt lac and 2 cwt gum, M Hoosen Merally; 50 bales hides C Nanjee; 48 bales hides, Bundally Esmail; 60 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imaum s—150 cwt horns, Nansee Khuraz and Co; 907 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imaum s—2,000 cwt myrabollams, H O H Hassam; 75 bales twist waste, N Futehally and Co; 84 cwt myrabollams N M Tejpall; 1,001 cwt myrabollams, Mawjee Jiram.

FOR HONGKONG.

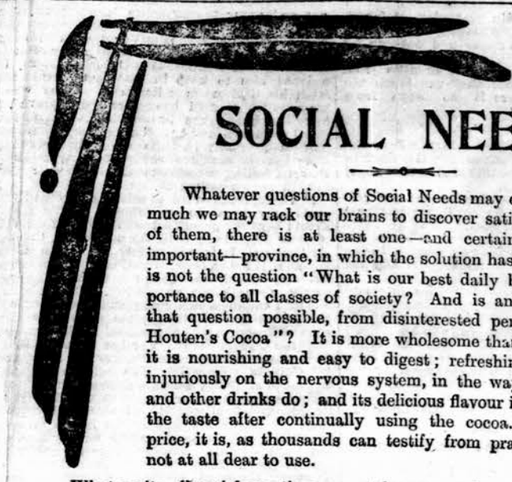
Coromandel s—21 cwt sharkfins, Mohomed H Merally; bales piece goods, C Macdonald and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—19 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 7 bales piece goods, David Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 27 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 19 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 5 bales piece goods, C Macdonald and Co.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour with out leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

Bracing!
Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
BEWARE OF COLONIAL IMITATIONS.
INSIST ON BUYING "CONDY'S FLUID."
The following name and address should be at foot of label:—
CONDY & MITCHELL, 65, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND



SOCIAL NEEDS.

Whatever questions of Social Needs may exist, and however much we may rack our brains to discover satisfactory solutions of them, there is at least one—and certainly not the least important—province, in which the solution has been found. For is not the question "What is our best daily beverage?" of importance to all classes of society? And is any other answer to that question possible, from disinterested persons, than "Van Houten's Cocoa"? It is more wholesome than any other drink, it is nourishing and easy to digest; refreshing, without acting injuriously on the nervous system, in the way that Tea, Coffee and other drinks do; and its delicious flavour in no way palls on the taste after continually using the cocoa. As regards its price, it is, as thousands can testify from practical experience, not at all dear to use.

What a pity all social questions cannot be answered as easily as the above one; but their answers require a great deal of thinking about. Those who are busy thinking about them, cannot do better than take a cup of Van Houten's Cocoa daily, as for helping the brain-worker it is without equal.

HAVE YOU TRIED
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES

CHAMPAGNE.
GEORGE GOULET,
EXTRA QUALITY, EXTRA DRY.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.
WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."
Estd since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.
A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir S. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH POETT.
It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
N.B.—INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
(Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla Cleanses the Blood of all Dangerous Humours.)
CAUTION. Beware of and Refuse all IMITATIONS & SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

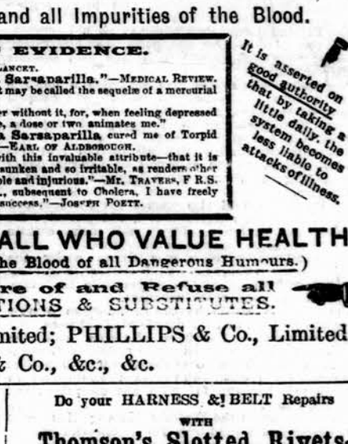
ATKINSON'S
EAU DE
COLOGNE
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark.
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited
24, Old Bond Street, London.

THE GREAT REMED
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago
The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS
CARNRICK & Co Ld. HART ST. LONDON

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs
WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.
NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.
No holes required to be punched, simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England
Agents Wanted.
Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co operative Society, MEDABAD

FREEMAN'S
ORIGINAL
CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.
CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

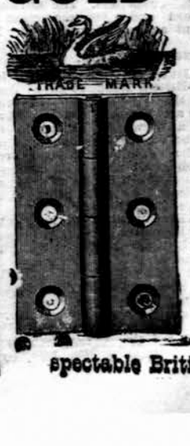
Horses', Dogs', Birds', Cattle Accidents and Ailments. First aid. 170 Pages.
THE ELLIMAN VETERINARY BOOK.
Copy 6d. post free, or the Label of a 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. Bottle, may be sent of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
No Horses kept—Ask for Dogs—Birds Section. This Free.
Published by Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

FOR ACHES AND PAINS
Rub In
Elliman's
For Rheumatic Pains, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Chest Colds, Neuralgia from Cold, Stiffness from Severe Exercise
Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-
Jars—11/- and 22/-
Prepared only by—
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

"A PERFECT Food for Infants."
MRS. ADA S. BALLIN,
Editress of "Baby."
Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.
Neave's Food
BEST and CHEAPEST
For INFANTS and INVALIDS, CHILDREN and The AGED.
"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.
"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.
NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in
THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.
"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons"
SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.B.,
Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.
A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

THIN HAIR

Lots of people have thin hair. Perhaps their parents had thin hair; perhaps their children have thin hair. But this does not make it necessary for them to have thin hair.
One thing you may rely upon—
Ayer's Hair Vigor
makes the hair healthy and vigorous; makes it grow thick and long. It cures dandruff also.
It always restores color to gray hair,—all the dark, rich color of early life. There is no longer need of your looking old before your time.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and clears the complexion.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co., &c.

GOLD & Co.'s


BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.